

THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

Bankers' Gazette, Commercial Times, Railway Monitor, and Insurance Journal.
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. 9.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 23, 1869.

NO. 225.

Bankers and Brokers.

WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

58 WALL STREET,

Continue to give their attention to the
Purchase and Sale of Stocks on Com-
mission,

AND TO THE NEGOTIATION OF LOANS,

Also, continue to receive money on deposit, subject
to instant draft, and allow interest on daily balances.

Wm. R. Utley & Geo.

W. Dougherty,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 11 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Government Securities, Stocks, Gold and Specie
Southern Securities and Bank Notes; Central and
Union Pacific Railroad Sixes; State, City, Town,
County and Corporation Bonds; Insurance, Manufac-
turing and Bank Stocks, BOUGHT AND SOLD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,

BANKERS,

CORNER OF PINE AND NASSAU STS.,

CIRCULAR NOTES AND CIRCULAR LETTERS
OF CREDIT,

For the use of Travelers abroad and in the United
States, available in all the principal cities of the
world; also,

COMMERCIAL CREDITS,

For use in Europe, east of the Cape of Good Hope
West Indies South America, and the United States

WARREN KIDDER & Co.,

BANKERS,

NO. 4 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Orders for Stocks Bonds and Gold promptly exe-
cuted. FOUR PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED
on Deposits subject to check at sight.

Bowles Brothers & Co.,

[Successors to Bowles, Dreyer & Co.]

No. 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

75 State Street, Boston.

19 William Street, New York

Bills on Paris and the Union Bank of

London.

CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVEL

ERS IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE

LANCASTER & Co.,

BROWN, LANCASTER & Co.,

Richmond.

Baltimore.

RIDER & CORTIS,

73 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Successors to

SAML. THOMPSON'S NEPHEW, AND ABM. BELI

SONS.

Sterling Exchange business. Drafts on England
Ireland and Scotland.
Bankers furnished with Sterling Bills of Exchange,
and through passage tickets from Europe to all parts
of the United States.

FRANK & GANS,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN U. S.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Bankers and Brokers.

A. V. B. VAN DYCK,

STOCK, BOND AND GOLD BROKER,

NO. 30 BROAD STREET.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co.,

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
GOLD, &c.

No. 12 WALL STREET.

M. K. JESUP & COMPANY,

BANKERS AND MERCHANTS,

12 PINE STREET,

negotiate

Bonds and Loans for Railroad Cos.,

Contract for

Iron or Steel Rails, Locomotives,

Cars, etc.

and undertake

all business connected with Railways

CIRCULAR

LETTERS OF CREDIT

FOR TRAVELLERS,

DRAW at Sight or Sixty Days on PARIS, Sterling

Bills at Sight or Sixty Days, on

THE CITY BANK, LONDON.

Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & CO. } LONDON.

Accounts received and interest allowed on same.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New York

Stock Exchange. RAILROAD LOANS NEGOTIATED

JAMES ROBB, KING & Co.,

No. 56 Wall Street.

McKim, Brothers & Co.,

No. 47 Wall Street, New York.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and Sold exclusively

on Commission. Interest allowed on Deposit Accounts

S. G. & G. C. WARD,

AGENTS FOR

BARING BROTHERS & COMPANY.

52 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

28 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Gibson, Beadleston & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 50 EXCHANGE PLACE.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
FOREIGN EXCHANGE and GOLD bought and sold
on the most favorable terms.

INTEREST allowed on deposits either in Currency
or Gold, subject to check at sight, the same as with
the City Bank.

ADVANCES made on all marketable securities.
CERTIFICATES of Deposit issued bearing interest.
COLLECTIONS made at all points of the UNION
and BRITISH PROVINCES.

LOANS negotiated on FOREIGN and DOMESTIC
PRODUCE, in store and afloat. We invite particular
attention to this branch of our business, in which we
have unusual facilities

Bankers and Brokers.

OFFICE OF MORTON, BLISS & Co.,

NEW YORK, October 1st, 1869.

MR. WALTER W. BURNS RETIRES

this day from our New York and London firms.

MORTON, BLISS & Co.

MR. WALTER WATSON (late Agent for the Bank
of British North America, New York), is this day ad-
mitted a partner in our firm. New York, October
1st, 1869.

MORTON, BLISS & Co.

BARTHOLOMEW HOUSE BANK,

LONDON, October 1st, 1869.

The Hon. JOHN ROSE (late Minister of Finance for
the Dominion of Canada) joins our firm this day,
which will be continued under the style of MORTON,
ROSE & Co.

L. P. MORTON, BURNS & Co.

J. L. Brownell & Bro.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

28 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold
Bought and Sold exclusively on commission.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and individuals received
on favorable terms.

REFERENCES:

J. H. FONDA, Pres. National Mech. Banking Ass'n. N. Y.

C. B. BLAIR, Pres. Merchants' Nat. Bank Chicago.

Citizens Bank of Louisiana

Capital and Reserved Fund.....\$2,500,000.

AGENCY,

A. D. SELLECK, 37 Pine St. N. Y.

DRAW ON

London Joint Stock Bank, Marcuard, Andre & Co
Baring, Brothers & Co., Fould & Co.,
LONDON.

In sums to points suiting buyers of Sterling or France.

M. G. PEARL.

D. F. JEST

PEARL & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

64 BROADWAY & 19 NEW ST., NEW YORK.

Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds of
every description bought and sold on Commission.
Southern Securities a specialty.

TAUSSIG, FISHER & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

No. 32 Broad Street, New York.

Buy and Sell at Market Rates

ALL UNITED STATES SECURITIES,

Solicit accounts from MERCHANTS, BANKERS & o-
thers, and allow interest on daily balances, subject
to Sight Draft.

Make collections on favorable terms,
and promptly execute orders for the purchase or sale of

Gold, State, Federal, and Railroad

Securities.

STATE, CITY, COUNTY

AND

RAIL ROAD BONDS

BOUGHT AND SOLD,

Loans Negotiated for R.R. Companies

G. COPELAND,

38 PINE STREET, NEW YORK

Bankers and Brokers.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & Co.,

New York, Philadelphia and Washington.
No. 20 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
We Buy, Sell and Exchange at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

and Bonds of LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

WE NE OPIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL OANS, receive Deposits, subject to Check, allowing interest, and transact a general Banking Business.
JAY COOKE & CO.

HENRY MEIGS,

Banker and Broker, No. 27 Wall St.,
Member of New York Stock Exchange.
(Formerly cashier of the Metropolitan Bank, and late of the firm of H. Meigs, Jr., & Smith).
Offers his services for the purchase and sale of Government and all other Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
Interest allowed on deposits
Investments carefully attended to.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS,

No. 40 Wall Street, New York.
DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at best Current Rates.
GOVERNMENT AND STATE SECURITIES, GOLD, RAILROAD BONDS, STOCKS, etc., bought and Sold on Commission.
ADVANCES made upon approved Securities.
COLLECTIONS made, and Loans Negotiated.

W. N. WORTHINGTON,
MEMBER N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,

BANKER AND BROKER,
14 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale **Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Exchange.**
DEPOSITS RECEIVED SUBJECT TO SIGHT DRAFT
And Four Per Cent interest allowed on Daily Balances.

Southern Securities have especial attention.
Collections made on all Southern Points.

Marquand, Hill & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,

37 WALL STREET,
New York.
JOHN P. MARQUAND, GEORGE H. B. HILL

Stocks, Bonds and Gold, bought and Sold on commission. Business Paper Negotiated.

Miscellaneous.**SCOTCH PIG IRON.**

All the approved Brands of No. 1 Scotch Pig Iron.
IN YARD, ON DOCK, AND TO ARRIVE.
In lots to suit purchasers. Apply to
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
No. 7 Bowling Green, New York.

GUNNY, BORNEO AND
DOMESTIC BAGGING,

BALE ROPE & IRON TIES,
FOR SALE BY
J. B. Carter & Co.,
144 Water Street.

BEEBE & Co.,

**HATTERS, AND GENTS' FURNISH-
GOODS,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE SHIRTS,

No. 160 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Financial.

SMITH RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK

Dealers in U.S. Bonds and Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both Cities.
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on liberal terms.

ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London.
H. METZLER & SOHN & CO. Frankfort
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.
AND OTHER PRINCIPAL CITIES;
And Letters of Credit available throughout Europe.

CIRCULAR NOTES

AND
CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT
FOR
TRAVELERS,

AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE

ALSO,

COMMERCIAL CREDITS,

ISSUED BY

MORTON, BLISS & Co.**VERMILYE & Co.,**

BANKERS,

Removed to Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau Street, New York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

AND IN

GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS,

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND

GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

Interest on Deposits.

HENRY H. WARD. WM. G. WARD. CHAS. H. WARD,

WARD & Co.,

BANKERS,

54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Established 1820.
Orders in Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Government Securities promptly filled at usual rates. Foreign Exchange negotiated. Draw Bills on the

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Deposits in Gold and Currency received and interest allowed on balances exceeding \$1,000.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS,

NO. 59 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

(Brown Brothers & Co.'s Building.)

Receive money on deposit, subject to check at sight allowing interest on daily balances at the rate of four per cent per annum, credited monthly.

Issue Certificates of Deposit bearing four per cent interest, payable on demand or at fixed periods.

Negotiate Loans.

Execute promptly orders for the purchase and sale of Gold, Government and other Securities on commission.

Make collections on all parts of the United States and Canada.

C. J. OSBORN.

ADDISON CAMMACK

OSBORN & CAMMACK,

BANKERS,

34 BROAD STREET.

Stocks, State Bonds, Gold and Federal Securities,

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular Attention paid to Investments in Southern State Bonds.

Tapscott, Bros. & Co.

86 SOUTH STREET, NEW YORK.

Issue Sight Drafts and Exchange payable in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland.

Credits on W. TAPSCOTT & CO., Liverpool. Advances made on consignments. Orders for Government Stocks, Bonds and Merchandise executed.

Financial.**Banking House of****HENRY CLEWS & Co.**

32 WALL STREET.

Interest allowed on all Daily Balances of Currency or Gold.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight in the same manner as with National Banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest at current rate, and available in all parts of the United States.

Advances made to our Dealers, at all times, on approved collaterals, at market rates of interest.

We buy, sell and exchange all issues of Government Bonds at current market prices, also Coin and Coupons, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of Gold and all first-class Securities, on commission.

Gold Banking Accounts may be opened with us upon the same conditions as Currency Accounts.

Railroad, State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.

Collections made everywhere in the United States, Canada and Europe.

Dividends and Coupons collected.

A SEVEN PER CENT GOLD LOAN.

\$6,500,000.

The Kansas Pacific Railway now in successful operation from Kansas City to Sheridan, proposes to build an extension to Denver, Colorado. The Government has granted Three Millions of Acres of the finest lands in Kansas and Colorado, which are mortgaged for the security of a loan of

\$6,500,000.

This loan is secured in the most effectual manner. It represents a road in profitable operation, and will open the trade of the Rocky Mountain country, and connect it with the great markets of the East. It is considered to be one of the best loans in the market.

EVEN BETTER IN SOME RESPECTS THAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The loan has thirty years to run, principal and interest payable in gold, semi-annually, seven per cent. The coupons will be payable semi-annually in either Frankfort, London, or New York, and will be free from Government taxation. The bonds for the present are sold in currency at 96, with accrued interest. Circulars, maps, and pamphlets sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & Co.,

53 EXCHANGE PLACE, N. Y.

M. K. JESUP & COMPANY.

12 PINE STREET, N. Y.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.

The interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City and County of New York, due and payable November 1st, 1869, will be paid on that day by PETER B. SWEENEY, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office, in the New Court House.

The transfer books will be closed FRIDAY, October 1st, 1869.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, New York, September 24th, 1869.

Financial.

SEVEN PER CENT

FIRST MORTGAGE

Convertible Sinking Fund

Gold Bonds

OF THE

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and
Pekin Railroad Company

OF ILLINOIS,

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York.
Coupons payable First of April and
October,

Free of Government Tax

Total Issue - - - - \$2,000,000
Capital Stock - - - - \$3,000,000

The Bonds are a first mortgage on the railway, its rolling stock, depots, machine shops, lands, and the entire property of the Company

Length and Topography.

The road is 117.5-100 miles in length, the only East and West line connecting the Cities of Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin on the line of the old Emigrant Road. This section has been justly named the Garden of the West, and is noted for its large agricultural and manufacturing products, also for its valuable mines of coal. The local business will make the line a FIRST CLASS PAYING ROAD.

Valuable Connections.

In addition the Company provide for a large through business, having as MANY VALUABLE CONNECTIONS EAST AND WEST AS ANY ROAD now in operation. The line has lately been consolidated with the Indianapolis and Danville Road, making over 300 miles under one management.

At Indianapolis it connects with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, also with several other lines at Danville, with the Toledo, Wabash and Western, and at Pekin with Peoria, making a new through direct route to Illinois, connecting Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Baltimore with Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha and the far West.

Completion of the Road.

The road is being rapidly constructed, all graded and bridged, the track laying at the rate of one mile per day, all the iron and a large amount of rolling stock provided. The whole road WILL BE COMPLETED BEFORE THE 1ST OF JANUARY NEXT.

Profit of the Investment.

The bonds average LESS THAN EIGHTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS PER MILE, are CONVERTIBLE INTO STOCK AT PAR, at the option of the holder, at any time, and may be registered in the name of the owner if desired.

The stocks of several of the principal lines of Illinois are selling at from above par to nearly 200. There is a reasonable prospect of the stock of this road, at no distant day, selling as high as either of them, which makes the convertible clause a valuable option.

We have PERSONALLY EXAMINED THE ROAD, and consider the bonds a CHOICE SECURITY; we therefore take pleasure in recommending them to investors as SAFE, PROFITABLE AND RELIABLE. A large portion of the loan has already been sold.

We are authorized to offer them for the present at 95 and accrued interest in currency, the Company reserving the right to advance the price without notice. At this price THEY PAY TEN PER CENT in currency—nearly FIFTY PER CENT MORE THAN THE SAME AMOUNT INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT Gold and all marketable securities received in exchange at highest market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge.

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New York.

Financial.

A CHOICE SECURITY.

SEVEN PER CENT GOLD,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Nearly 10 Per Cent Currency.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF

N. Y. & OSWEGO MIDLAND R.R.

THESE BONDS CAN BE REGISTERED.

SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS PAID-
UP STOCK SUBSCRIPTIONS. No

bonds issued on road under construction; issue limited to \$20,000 per mile of road built and in running order, BEING ONLY ABOUT HALF THE ACTUAL CASH

COST. The road is being built with great economy for cash; 100 miles are done, and in the most thorough manner; 50 miles additional will be finished in November; and the whole line (over 400 miles) it is expected will be completed within the ensuing year.

It is one of the most important roads in the State of New York. It shortens the route from New York City to Buffalo 70 miles, and to Oswego 45 miles; it traverses a populous district destitute of other railroad facilities, which must furnish it a large and profitable local business; and it will be completed at an aggregate cost far below that of any competing line. These advantages cannot fail to make it one of the best paying roads leading from the metropolis, and its First Mortgage Bonds one of the safest securities ever issued. All mortgage bonds issued on railroads running from the City of New York are good, and the interest promptly paid, although some of them are mortgaged far more than double the amount per mile that the Midland is. Among the bonds now off ring we know of none equal to these. For the investment of trust or other funds there is nothing better; and in exchange for Government Bonds they give a large increase of income, besides capitalizing the premium. They are meeting with rapid sale, and we have been gratified to find that they are taken chiefly by the most conservative and sagacious capitalists in exchange for Government Securities. Price par and accrued interest in currency. Circulars, pamphlets, &c., on hand for distribution.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS, 25 NASSAU ST.

Financial.

THE LOUISIANA STATE

7 PER CENT BONDS.

A few only are offered for sale in this market, at 73.

These bonds are a safe and desirable purchase, and at this low rate pay about 10 per cent interest.

A. D. SELLECK, 37 Pine Street,
Agency Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.WE OFFER FOR SALE, UPON FAVORABLE
TERMS,

\$200,000

City of Louisville 7 Per Cent Bonds,

having 20 years to run, interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October, at the

BANK OF AMERICA,

In this city.

A special tax has been levied to meet the interest on these Bonds, and the sinking fund of the city amounts to about \$30,000 per annum.

The City of Louisville has always met its financial obligations promptly and regularly. Its present revenue from taxation alone is upward of \$1,200,000. With its comparatively small debt, and the conservative policy which has always marked the management of its finances, the Bonds constitute one of the safest and most desirable investments now offered in this market.

The Bonds can be registered at the transfer agency, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York, at the option of the holder.

Any further particulars can be had on application at our office.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,

No. 40 WALL-ST.

(7) SEVEN PER CENT CITY STOCKS.
INTEREST PAID

MAY AND NOVEMBER,

Transferable at City Comptroller's
Office.

For Sale

GEO. K. SISTABE.

24 Nassau-st.

GEORGE OPDYKE, WM. A. STEPHENS
G. FRANCIS OPDYKE.

BANKING HOUSE OF

GEO. OPDYKE & Co.,

NO. 25 NASSAU STREET,

(Corner of Cedar Street.)

DEPOSITS received from Individuals, Firms, Banks, Bankers and Corporations, subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per cent per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing FOUR per cent interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed, for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities, on commission.

INFORMATION furnished, and purchases or exchanges of Securities made for investors.

COTATIONS of Loans, and Foreign Exchange effected.

LOCKWOOD & Co.,

BANKERS.

No. 94 BROADWAY & No. 6 WALL STREET.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT AND
OTHER SECURITIES.

Interest allowed upon deposits of Gold and Currency, subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to Merchants and Bankers upon favorable terms.

No. 14 WALL STREET.

R. T. WILSON & Co.,

WILSON, CALLAWAY & CO.,

Bankers and Commission Merchants,

No. 41 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold bought and sold on the most liberal terms. Merchants Bankers and others allowed 1 per cent on deposits. The most liberal advances made on Cotton, Tobacco &c., consigned to ourselves or to our correspondent Messrs. K. GILLIAT & CO., Liverpool.

Real Estate Sale.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro.,

AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE, 6 PINE STREET, N. Y.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, AT 12.30 P.M.

ON THE PREMISES,

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE

ELEGANT AND WELL-KNOWN ESTATE OF

A. P. PILLOT, ESQ.,

AT

ORANGE, N. J.

This property has long been known as one of the most elegant in the vicinity of New York; it comprises 140 acres, situated one mile from the North Orange Station, on the slope of the famous Orange Mountain, in the immediate vicinity of the handsome residences of Dr. Marcy, General McClellan, George Hecker, Francis Tomes, and many other prominent New York gentlemen.

The Location is Unsurpassed

From any part of the property most magnificent and extended views are obtained, acknowledged to be among the finest in the United States, embracing the lovely Orange Valley, Newark, New York City and Bay and the Narrows, and all the intervening country.

The property has been improved for the past thirty years, and is in fine condition, with a surface well diversified, embracing deep ravines, brooks of the purest spring water, and magnificent trees.

The mansion is very spacious, 70x90, and contains over thirty rooms, and is peculiarly adapted for a summer hotel, an institution, or a home for gentlemen of taste; it is perfect in all its appointments, having every modern convenience.

The grounds about the house are beautifully improved, and have been well cared for, drives and walks, beautiful lawns, lakes, fountains and cascades, rustic bridges, ornamental trees and shrubs, a large stable and coach-house, hot-houses, graperies, &c. Spring water from the mountain top is thrown over all parts of the grounds; everything pertaining to the house and grounds is of the most substantial description.

The famous Orange Iron and Sulphur Spring is near the mansion and will be sold with it.

THE PROPERTY IS TO BE ABSOLUTELY SOLD,

Divided into

ATTRACTIVE VILLA SITES

OF FROM

ONE TO FIVE ACRES.

The residence will be sold with some 25 acres of land.

This is a rare opportunity to buy elegant property in small parcels.

For passes and maps apply to COUDERT BROS., 49 Wall street, and to

A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO.,

No. 26 Pine Street.

Real Estate Sale.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro.,

AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE, 6 PINE STREET, N. Y.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, AT 12.30 P.M.

ON THE PREMISES,

ABSOLUTE SALE

BY ORDER OF

W. C. EMMET, JR., ESQ.,

OF THE MOST DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN THE VICINITY OF

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

and the best improved of any ever sold at auction on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad. The situation is most beautiful,

Commanding one of the Loveliest Views in New Jersey.

embracing the picturesque valley in which the town of MORRISTOWN is located. FORT NONSENSE beyond, and in the immediate foreground the

Charming Pocahontas Lake.

The property has been divided into villa plots of from one-fourth of an acre to three acres, and will be positively sold to the highest bidder. A large amount of money has been expended in putting

The Property in a Fine Condition,

the streets being as handsomely graded as if done by the Boulevard Commissioners. The neighborhood is unexceptional, adjoining the elegant residence of the late E. BOONEN GRAVES Esq., and of W. C. EMMET, Jr., Esq.

TERMS—10 per cent and the auction fee of \$10 a plot on the day of sale, 30 per cent more on the 25th day of November, when deeds will be delivered, and the balance can remain on bond and mortgage. The plots lettered on the map will be sold with restrictions. All buildings erected on each plots must cost not less than \$5,000.

A FINE COLLATION WILL BE SERVED BEFORE THE SALE UNDER A LARGE TENT.

Illustrated maps, showing the views from the property, will be in readiness six days before the sale.

A special train will leave the foot of Barclay street at 10 A.M. Free passes now ready.

An efficient Police Force will be in attendance.

Full particulars at the office of

A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO.,

26 Pine Street, New York.

THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE;

Bankers' Gazette, Commercial Times, Railway Monitor, and Insurance Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. 9.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1869.

NO. 226.

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THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE is issued every Saturday morning by the publishers of Hunt's Merchants' Magazine with the latest news up to midnight of Friday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

FOR THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE, delivered by carrier to city subscribers, and mailed to all others, (exclusive of postage.)
 For One Year..... \$10 00
 For Six Months..... 6 00
 The CHRONICLE will be sent to subscribers until ordered discontinued by letter. Postage is 30 cents per year, and is paid by the subscriber at his own post-office.
 WILLIAM B. DANA, } WILLIAM B. DANA & CO., Publishers,
 JOHN G. FLOYD, JR. } 79 and 81 William Street, NEW YORK.
 Post Office Box 4,593.

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A FOREIGN LOAN.

Mr. C. S. P. Bowles, a prominent American banker, of Paris, has written to the Secretary of the Treasury, with the object of reviving, in a somewhat new form, the defunct scheme of a foreign loan. He proposes to us to issue a new series of 4 per cent non-taxable bonds, the interest on which shall be payable in London, Paris, or New York, at the option of the holder. These bonds, he thinks, can be negotiated at par, if, before we negotiate them, we pay off our matured Five-Twenties in gold. The National banks, he says, would at once accept the new bonds, and receive four per cent instead of six per cent as at present. In this Mr. Bowles is right. The banks are creations of the Government, and may be compelled to accede to this proposition by a law passed for that purpose. Indeed, there are a large number of the friends of the National banks who are of opinion that the banks ought to receive no more than four per cent on such bonds as they deposit as security for their currency. One half of the profits of the currency-issuing privilege ought, they claim, to be the property of the Government. Our National banking system is a great benefit to the country, and offers advantages to the country far superior to any ever enjoyed under the old system of State banking, under which many millions were lost every

year by uncurrent money, broken banks, and other incidents of the exploded system. Still the benefits of the National banks may be purchased at too high a price, and the banks, it is urged, should be content to receive four per cent interest, instead of six per cent on their bonds. This project has often been proposed, and there is nothing new in Mr. Bowles' version of it. Nor, indeed, has it anything to do with his proposed foreign loan.

The principles on which Mr. Bowles rests his scheme are two; first, that Europe is the reservoir of capital, and secondly, that we can draw from that reservoir, presenting our own terms and fixing our own rate of interest. He points to the great French loans to show how abundant money is in Europe, and he asks us why, with the credit of this great country, we should not get in Paris and London as much money as we want, at a low rate of interest. We could do this, he says, and save immensely in annual interest by the doing of it. The new Tri-currency Consols, which he proposes to issue at 4 per cent, would take the place of the existing 6 per cent Five-Twenties, and he supposes that the holders of the latter would be glad to make the exchange. These are the essential features of his plan, which does not much differ, as will be seen, from other schemes for foreign loans, of which a number are always proposed at every session of Congress. What Mr. Bowles fails to show is by what magic he will induce persons, who can buy our 6 per cent bonds at 90 or lower, to give 100 for bonds having only four per cent interest. It is true, he says that our credit will receive an impulse if we pay off the principal of our bonds immediately in gold. But suppose this were so. How are we to get the means to pay off these old Five-Twenties? Must we not get these means by the sale of the new bonds? And must not the new bonds be sold before the old ones can be redeemed? How, then, can the new bonds be sold at the enhanced price? The advance which would be produced by their payment might benefit a clique of speculators, but it would be at an advance loss to our National Treasury, if any such scheme should be tried and the scheme itself must inevitably be abortive. But this is not all. Can Mr. Bowles really think, on reflection for a moment, that our credit would be permanently raised abroad if we could, by some maneuvering, adopt his scheme? What are the facts? We find our annual interest too heavy a burden to be easily borne. To reduce the burden by one-third we pay off our whole debt in gold, and pay it off with borrowed money. By this payment with borrowed money we are to be enabled so to improve our credit that we can borrow at four per cent when we previously had to pay six per cent. Mr. Bowles proposes to raise 1,200 millions for us at four per cent, that, with its proceeds, we may pay off 1,200 millions of debt now at six per cent. Supposing, we say, that the substitution were

to be attempted, who does not see that the effect of it would be to lower our credit rather than to raise it. For whatever deranges and disturbs large masses of bonds, always tends to depress them in the market, and to unsettle their value as investments. If Mr. Bowles had been more conversant with Wall street, and with the ingenious schemes for funding our national debt which have been discussed there during the last seven or eight years, he would not be so surprised as he seems to be that his own schemes has found so little favor. As to this writer's statements that Europe is the centre and source of capital, we are not sure that we understand his meaning. We remember, in the early years of the war, the *London Times* used frequently to repeat this axiom, and argued from it that as John Bull would not lend us a penny we must stop fighting. This financial argument, if Mr. Bowles wishes to repeat it, we must confute now, as we did then, by pointing to our immense popular loans, especially the earliest Five-Twenty loan of 1862, and the last Seven-Thirty loan of 1866. The former of these was made when the resources of this country were undeveloped, and in confusion at the outbreak of the war; and the latter when, after we had passed through the struggle, and was exhausted with the stupendous struggle through which we had passed we still contrived, in one single year, to raise among ourselves, and without foreign help, no less than 1,800 millions of dollars. We point to either or to both of these great loan efforts of this country, and we challenge Mr. Bowles to produce in the financial history of France, England, or of any other nation, aught that will compare with them. They are, and were, the wonder of foreign nations, and the glory and triumph of our own. How, with these vast resources, we are still compelled to pay so high a rate of interest is a question to which many answers have been given. As to the methods by which we are to put matters on a more satisfactory footing, there is also great diversity of opinion. But assuredly the goal is not to be reached in the way pointed out by Mr. Bowles.

REDUCTION OF TAXATION.

A strong effort is to be made in the next session of Congress to obtain a remission of a part of the Internal Revenue taxation. There is no doubt that a part of the depression and languor which afflicts the material interests of the country and impairs its productive power, is due to the pressure of ill-advised and unwisely laid taxes. In consequence of the vigor and fidelity with which the Internal Revenue Law has been administered we have a surplus of fifty millions or more in the Federal Treasury. It is the pressure of this excess of income on expenditure that has given new impetus to the question of remitting the taxes, and has made it possible to give a favorable answer to the demand. In a few weeks Congress will assemble, and it is well to look over the whole case and to lay down some general principles by which we can guide ourselves to a right decision of some, at least, of the important points involved.

And in the first place, taxes cannot be allowed to remain as they are. The people will not submit to the pressure of heavier taxation than is needful to pay the interest of the debt and the expenses of an economical administration of the government. Were the material interests of the country vigorous and unimpaired, and had not their prosperity been deranged by the unprecedented monetary spasms of the last six months, it might be practicable to keep up the present scale of taxation, so as to secure a handsome annual surplus to be devoted to the reduction of the principal of the debt. Desirable as that policy might be, however, it has to be made subordinate for the present to the paramount obligation of preserving the material prosperity of the country and of preventing an impoverishment of the national wealth and

productive efficiency. Wherever we turn it is evident that legitimate commerce and trade are less profitable than formerly. Complaints are general that small capitalists feel it almost impossible to carry on their business and to stand up against the fierce competition which they have to sustain with the more ample capital of others around them. There is evidently a great change in progress in this respect. Formerly the small capitalists in this country seemed to have almost equal facilities in every department of business with men of larger means; but the tide of events now is settling rapidly in the opposite direction, and there is more and more tendency to accumulate capital in large masses. We have several times pointed out in the *CHRONICLE* the inevitable result, as one of the effects of paper currency and of the inflated and unstable value which never fail to be developed where the specie standard monetary equilibrium is lost. The same law which we have shown to rule in Wall street is growing every year more pervasive in its force, and more general in its sway, until it embraces almost all departments of our industrial life. These tendencies are well worthy of more attention than they have received from our financial statesmen. It would be easy to show that our internal revenue taxation has contributed not a little to increase the disadvantages of small capitalists, and to facilitate their absorption by their more opulent rivals. This discussion is, however, foreign to our present purpose, which is simply to point out one of the directions in which our tax-reform machinery should operate. Whatever taxes tend to clog our internal industry, to fetter the productive powers of the country, to give large capitalists undue advantages over small capitalists, to check the operation of our producers, and to hinder the free circulation of our industrial wealth—all such taxes should be forthwith repealed as pernicious. This principle applies of course, in the first place and most directly, to our internal taxation, both that levied on manufacturing industry, and especially on the product of skilled labor. One of the chief points of the fiscal policy of any nation should be to unfetter industry, and as far as possible to guard against all interference on the part of revenue officials with the processes by which the labor of its population imparts new values to the rude materials of wealth.

These fundamental principles of taxation are universally admitted in theory. But the difficulty is, that in practice nothing is so difficult as their wise application. Still the attempt has to be made. Congress will have the agreeable task of taking off some fifty millions of taxes, and what we have to do is to decide which are the most galling, the most mischievous, the most obnoxious to just objection, the most opposed to the true principles of fiscal science, the most detrimental to the best interests of the country.

We do not design in this place to give an exhaustive statement of what Congress ought to do in revising the internal revenue tax list. We content ourselves with simply laying down the paramount principles which must be obeyed and pointing out the general direction of the path which Congress will do well to take. The details of the tax reform will come up for frequent discussion hereafter. For if we mistake not, fiscal questions are destined to assume a prominence before Congress greater than has ever been accorded to them before in this country.

Whatever difference of opinion may be provoked with regard to the taxes to be taken off and repealed about those to be left standing, there is we presume little doubt. There are the taxes on spirits, on tobacco, on stamps, and for a time we fear the income tax. With these honestly assessed and faithfully collected, we should probably be able to repeal almost all the rest of our internal taxation and thus relieve our domestic producers from a weight which is felt to be oppressive and may soon become almost intolerable.

BUSINESS CHANGES AT THE SOUTH—THE PAST AND FUTURE.

As one result of the political, social and commercial revolution which has passed over the Southern States, there is a marked change in the method of doing business. Formerly the proprietors of large estates made purchases for the multitudes of hands whom they employed. The planter was a sort of small jobber, or large retail dealer who provided for those dependent upon him everything they needed in the way of clothing, food, shoes, medicines, &c., &c. He purchased his supplies in large quantities, both of domestic and imported goods, buying either of the dealer in the large cities or of the merchant of his neighborhood, who kept in store a large stock. With the changes effected by the war came a change here. The planter no longer had hundreds dependent on him. He had to make purchases only for himself and family. His former slaves became grouped in families, and family self-dependence began. Each was the purchaser of what he needed or desired. He supplied his own wants. Forthwith there sprang up a host of small shops in the South, managed by ignorant and incompetent men, who soon failed and went out of business. The old dealers grew stronger from month to month and enlarged their business. They drew around them a new class of customers. The negroes on their small holdings produced such crops as they could, and with the proceeds purchased goods. It was no longer dealing by wholesale. The small tools of the farm and garden, the iron and tin ware and crockery for houses, harness for animals, shoes, clothing, groceries; in fine all the varied wants and needs of an agricultural community became matters of individual and separate interest to the whole people, and a new phase came over Southern trade.

The minor villages, the corners and cross roads, buyers from which were heretofore unknown in Northern markets, familiar as they were in Southern centres like Mobile, Savannah, Macon, Charleston, &c., &c., now deal directly with the North; and there has also grown up a wider and more general system of commercial traveling than has ever before prevailed at the South. These travelers go from New York and Philadelphia, and from the manufacturing towns, and solicit direct trade with those with whom business was formerly done by the intervention of the Southern jobber or merchant.

So too the general business of the South, which was small at the end of the war, has steadily increased, and is assuming large dimensions, while it is in a more healthy condition than ever before. The merchants come North this season with cash or requiring very short credits, while the vastly increased number of independent "customers" in the Southern States enhances the demand for goods both in quantity and variety. At the same time the demand for the finest class of goods is increasing. The new wants and methods of trade are the direct outgrowth of the new system of labor.

This changed business at the South requires for its transaction an increased volume of currency. Business transactions are more numerous, and the interchange of commodities being more active, a large quantity of circulation is requisite to keep pace with the accelerated rate of the community. There is a change also in the method of moving the crops. Formerly, the factor who took the product of a great plantation working one or two hundred hands, made advances on this crop. The merchant also made advances. Now the same quantity of cotton is raised by a score or more of men, with each of whom a proportionate credit is created at the factor's or the merchant's. The negro comes in also as a proprietor, and he has his four bales or his twenty bales to sell. The community is raising its own food far more than formerly, hence there is a renewed activity in domestic exchanges, and the cotton which formerly went for the pur-

chase of grain and wheat now is a surplus, to be sold for cash. In this way too is the condition of the South improved and its prosperity placed on broader and firmer foundations.

The large cities of the West are making an effort to extend their trade with the South, and every fresh railroad built is a new means of securing a foothold there. There is a value and a certainty to the Southern crop which makes the promise of a sure and stable business, and none are keener to discover new relations than the business men who are to take advantage of them. There is an evident disposition, and one strongly developed in the South, to institute a system of manufactures. They have water power, and they propose to utilize it. They have iron and coal, and they can utilize them. They have cotton; why should they not spin it? There is a climate and a soil favorable to a most diversified industry, and there is no reason, not easily overcome, why they should not have the busy centres which are so frequently met with in other portions of the Union. If population is needed, that will come when enterprise is rewarded and labor is well paid. If capital is needed, that will flow in where it may confidently hope for profitable investment. Whatever may happen, the future can be but prosperous and bright. The cotton crop of 2,493,000 bales has a valuation of \$280,000,000. To this may be added the value of rice and tobacco, and sugar and corn, and the very large sum that is realized in the production of the minor crops which now form an important element in Southern agriculture.

A recent writer in a Mobile paper suggests that the cotton crop should be kept at its present dimensions in order that the present high price may rule. He therefore discourages emigration and any means by which the volume of labor would be increased. The fallacy herein suggested finds no favor among the thinking classes at the South, which shows a disposition to produce to its utmost possible limit. Scarcity cannot be organized, nor should it be, so long as any man is without clothing or food or a roof to shelter him. Increased and cheapened production must be the rule in every enlightened community. It is the only path to general comfort, happiness and wealth.

The conclusion briefly stated of these remarks is, that the South is growing stronger and richer every year; that it offers such a market as it has never done before; that manufactures are to be instituted there; that the changed course of business demands an increase of currency and a new method of dealing on the part of the great commercial centres, and that in the new development of so large and populous and important a portion of the Union, the whole country will find its prosperity expanded, quickened and assured.

THE LOUISVILLE CONVENTION.

Before the war, Southern Commercial Conventions were common enough. There was, however, much of fretfulness and dissatisfaction in them, and they were most emphatically sectional. Since the war, this has all changed, several commercial conventions having been held at the South, but in each there has been manifest far more of a national spirit than had animated their predecessors. The last great gathering was at Louisville, Ky., on the 13th inst., to which delegates appeared from 29 States. Of the whole number, (more than 520 in all,) 277 were from Southern States, 107 from Western, and 32 from the Eastern and Middle States. The Convention had for its presiding officer Ex-President Fillmore, and on the roll of its delegates were many prominent merchants and representative men of business from the various States from which delegates appeared. There was manifest a generous patriotism, a comprehensive public spirit, a forbearing disposition and an intelligent view of the great

cereals of the country in the development of its resources, so that all sections should be benefited. If local or sectional ideas obtruded themselves, or if politics appeared, these opinions were checked or modified, and the action taken was for the good of all.

In arranging the business of the Convention, committees were appointed, and reports were made on the following subjects:

1. On Southern Pacific Railroad.
2. On Railroads in General.
3. On Direct Trade with Europe.
4. On Immigration.
5. On Finance and Banking.
6. On Manufactures and Mining.
7. On the Mississippi Levees and Improvements.
8. On the Tennessee river and its Improvements.
9. On River Navigation, Canals and other Improvements.
10. On Agriculture.
11. On continuous Water Communication between the Mississippi river and the Atlantic seaboard.
12. On the removal of obstructions to a cheap and easy outlet through the Mississippi into the Gulf.
13. On Miscellaneous Business.

With regard to the Southern Pacific Railroad there were three reports, one from a committee of the late convention at Memphis, and a majority and minority report from the committee appointed by the present convention. A vast array of statistics was given, and the whole subject was reviewed at great length. The conflicting views related chiefly to the termini of the road, and to the parallel of latitude in which it should be constructed; but the route finally determined upon was on the 32d parallel, leaving to the legislation of Congress the terminus on the Mississippi river. Closely allied to this question was a discussion of the influence of this railroad in inducing immigration, in opening new markets and in putting an end to the difficulties with the Indians. The resolution embodying the views of the convention upon this point was as follows:

Resolved. That this convention memorialize Congress to grant the right of way and such subsidies as may seem just to a Southern Pacific railroad from San Diego, Cal., via the junction of the rivers Colorado and Gila, along the valley of the Gila, and south of the same to El Paso, on the Rio Grande, and thence to a convenient point near the 32d parallel of north latitude east of the Brazos or near that river in the State of Texas; to which main trunk feeder-roads may be built from Leavenworth, St. Louis, Kansas City, Cairo, Vicksburg, Memphis, New Orleans and Galveston on the east, and Guaymas, Mazatlan and San Francisco on the west, and such other roads on the east or west as may be desired, with equal right of connection to all.

The second subject in the order of business was "Railroads in General." The committee wisely refrained from specifying local objects. They recommended co-operation in railroad management, the remedy of breaks and obstructions in railway lines, the connection of tracks and uniformity of gauge. In their resolutions they urge the building of railroads to the Gulf ports, in order to make an outlet for produce which seeks a market in the West Indies, in Mexico and South America, and they advocated the system of low fares to persons intending a settlement. They also recommended the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

"Direct trade with Europe" was the third subject which engaged the time of the Convention, we have not the space to give any portion of the interesting discussion upon this point. The Committee recommend the organization of steamship lines between this country and Europe, and the subsidizing of the lines by Congress. They ask for a modification of the navigation laws so that Americans may purchase foreign ships; they demand the abolition of the tariff on shipbuilding material, and they ask Congress to declare ports of entry all cities in the West and South which have a population of 100,000 and upward.

The general subject of "Immigration" attracted much attention and elicited a spirited debate. The convention favored the introduction of a million Europeans, and a comprehensive plan of enlightening Europe upon the advantages of the region below 36° 30', and of making known the climatic con-

ditions and industrial resources was reported. As the General Agent in this matter M. F. Maury was recommended. Chinese immigration provoked a marked dissonance of opinion. It was concluded to leave that matter to the States and to private interests. The debate on this question was mainly confined to Southern delegates, and considering the fact that the Convention at Memphis was so decidedly in favor of Asiatic labor, the result reached here shows perhaps not so much a change in Southern sentiment as it does the general discussion of the subject and the expression of hostile views by men who were not members of the Memphis Convention, but who have reviewed its action.

On the subject of "Banking and Finance" the Committee made the following report, the recommendations of which it will be seen, coincide in the main with the views and plans expressed and proposed by Senator Sumner:

1. The wealth of a country consists in the net value of its productions, and all financial measures must be determined in the light of this fact.

2. Currency is not a product of a country, and is not property, but only a medium to facilitate the exchange of property.

3. Currency values of property and an irredeemable currency regulate themselves by each other, so that except temporarily, the amount of irredeemable currency in circulation in no manner regulates the ease of the money market, or influences the rate of interest.

4. An irredeemable currency retards production by the fact that it measures the value of property so unsteadily as to destroy confidence. It prostrates industry, unsettles society, and should be and can be banished from the nation's exchanges; therefore

Resolved. That Congress be requested to enact at once:

1. A free banking law, with efficient and certain measures for prompt redemption of currency, with a proviso that currency is to be issued only as fast as legal tender notes are redeemed and destroyed until specie payments are resumed.

2. Direct the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel and destroy all legal tender notes that come in his possession as fast as the net income of the Government will allow. In case national bank currency is applied for faster than it can be furnished under the conditions here stated, preference to be given first to the South and second to the West, until the whole currency in circulation be equalized upon the basis of population.

3. Direct the Secretary of the Treasury to regulate all his actions by the wants and necessities of the Government, and leave the people to manage their money markets and their business in their own way.

The proceedings of a meeting of Southern gentlemen held in Washington in July were submitted to the Convention. These gentlemen proposed to planters to sell their products for gold only, and asked for the establishment of banks under State laws on a gold-coin basis. In regard to taxation the Convention asked for a repeal of the law of 1801, providing for a Direct Land Tax. The tax, they allege, is not imperatively needed by the Government, and its collection would fall heavily upon the South. In the North and West the tax was collected at the time, but the condition of affairs at the South required it to stand over until after the war. On the subject of revenue the Committee recommend the modification of the tariff. They also said that "the present system of Internal Revenue taxation should be simplified so that the revenue shall be derived from a few sources, and those such as tax the follies, extravagancies, and vices of the people, rather than the honest industry of the country. They recommend that the Internal Revenue should be collected from taxes upon the following articles: Licenses, stamps, tobacco, liquors, distilled spirits, and from land sales, fines, and forfeitures."

From these sources they anticipate a revenue of \$327,000,000, a sum deemed more than sufficient to meet the expenses of the Government to pay the interest on the debt and to provide a sinking fund of one per cent, which, in thirty years, would liquidate the debt.

The Committee on the "Mississippi Levees" favored the construction of these works on a general plan to be inaugurated by the Federal Government. It was remarked that under the former system of labor the planter had often scores or even hundreds of hands whom he at once could set to work if occasion occurred, but that now no such force was at his disposal.

A report was also made in favor of the improvement of the

Tennessee river, the removal of obstructions from the Mississippi, and such a regulation of bridges as will secure navigation from needless obstruction, and at the same time afford reasonable facility for railroad and other traffic across these streams.

The report on continuous Water Communication between the Mississippi River and the seaboard was in the interest of what is called the "Central Water line," through Virginia. But that part of the report was modified and altered and no State interest was especially commended. The Convention, however, was decidedly and with good reason in favor of cheap transportation so as to bring the products of the West into safe competition with production elsewhere in the governing markets of the world.

The twelfth subject in the order of business above given, was treated of by a Committee "on Harbors, Channels and Bars of the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts." They offered the following preamble and resolutions which were adopted:

WHEREAS, All the harbors and bars and navigable waters of the Gulf and Atlantic coast belong properly to the United States, by purchase of Louisiana and Florida from Spain, and by the articles of annexation of Texas; and by treaty with the mother country; and whereas, the development of the industry and creation of trade over the countries, States, and Territories are dependent upon these harbors and bars; therefore be it resolved,

1. That it is the duty of the Government of the United States to protect and improve these bars and harbors to an extent indicated by the present and prospective trade of the same.

2. That in consideration of the foregoing premises, and the reasons assigned for the same in the accompanying report, this Convention does recommend to the Government's fostering care and improvement, the bars and harbors at the ports of Wilmington and Savannah; Mobile Bay, at Atchafalaya Bay, at the Sabine Pass, at Galveston Bay, at the mouth of the Brazos River, at Pass Cayallo and at Pass Aransas.

This concludes a general review of the action of this Convention, which adjourned to meet next year at Cincinnati.

It was as we have said, harmonious, and though it is without power, yet its recommendations, as the mature thought of men of business, are worthy of careful study and consideration. They have at least the merit of directness and they are designed to develop the resources and advance the prosperity of the country. The Convention brought men of all parts of the Union together and so far effected an exchange of ideas which cannot fail to be beneficial. On some of the subjects discussed we shall have occasion to speak hereafter.

BONDS PURCHASED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

We published last week a detailed statement of each purchase of bonds thus far made by the Treasury Department, and the total amount held at date. Since that time an official statement has kindly been furnished us from Washington, showing the total amount of each class of bonds purchased up to the 1st of October; the totals differ materially on several classes from those published by us, in consequence of the inaccuracy of the reports of purchases given in the daily journals, which were necessarily used as the basis of our compilation. To the official figures of the amounts held at the beginning of the present month, however, we have added the amount of the purchases of each class of bonds since made, and the statement given to day, and regularly hereafter, in the *Banker's Gazette* of the *CHRONICLE*, may be relied upon as correct. The principal discrepancies which appeared between our figures and the official statement were in the issues of 1865, old and new, and in the coupons of 1867. The following official statement from Washington shows the amount and description of Five-Twenty bonds purchased by the Secretary of the Treasury from May 1st to September 30th, 1869, inclusive:

Authorizing acts.	When payable.	Registered.	Coupon.	Total.
Feb. 25th, 1862.	May 1st, 1873	6,486,700	31,500	6,518,200
March 3d, 1864.	Nov. 1st, 1881	705,400		705,400
June 30th, 1864.	" " 1884	2,334,600	4,977,000	7,336,200
March 3d, 1865.	" " 1885	2,574,900	1,994,100	3,869,000
" " " "	July 1st, 1885	3,340,101	12,968,350	16,308,450
" " " "	" " 1887	2,852,350	13,245,300	16,098,250
" " " "	" " 1888	252,000	1,575,500	1,827,500
Total.		12,590,050	34,100,350	52,690,400

CHANGES IN THE REDEEMING AGENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The following are the changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks for the week ending October 21, 1869. These weekly changes are furnished by, and published in accordance with an arrangement made with the Comptroller of the Currency.

LOCATION.	NAME OF BANK.	REDEEMING AGENT.
Connecticut. Hartford.	The Mercantile National Bank.	The National Hide and Leather Bank of Boston, approved in place of The Suffolk National Bank of Boston.
Tennessee. Nashville.	The Third National Bank.	The Louisville City National Bank, approved in addition to The Fourth National Bank of New York, and The Third National Bank of Cincinnati.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 5, 1869.

Notwithstanding the dulness of trade, and the unfavorable reports which are constantly received respecting the trade of Lancashire, large quantities of goods continue to be consigned to foreign ports. The merchants themselves, however, seem to be operating to a very trifling extent, the large shipments which have been made of late having been on manufacturers' account, and, consequently, at the manufacturers' risk. With regard to this phase in the cotton trade, Messrs. Hocken, Bird & Co., of Manchester, state:

The most remarkable feature in connection with the export trade has been evidenced in the continuous abatement of merchants from purchasing for so unusually long a period in this market, while, at the same time, it is well known that our shipments have not only been ample, but even more than sufficient to supply foreign requirements; and the only inference that can be drawn from this state of things is that manufacturers and others, finding it impossible to realize a profit at home, have consigned their productions, to an unusually large extent, to foreign houses, in the hope that their returns may show a profit, or at least save them from a loss. If this view be correct, it would appear that the regular merchant is thus restrained, or kept in the background, by consignors who are willing to take such risks as he refrains from venturing upon.

With regard to our exports of the principal textile fabrics to the United States, it appears that, in the first eight months of the current year, we sent away as much as 214,413,160 yards and lbs., which are nearly 44,000,000 yards and lbs. more than in the corresponding period in 1868. There is a very large increase in the exports of cotton and linen piece goods, but of worsted goods the improvement has been trifling. We have also carried on a good trade with France, and there has been no diminution in the shipments of goods to the Hanse Towns—points which are very important at the present time, when so many assertions are made that the foreigner is depriving us of a large part of our trade. The following figures show the exports of the principal fabrics to the United States, France and the Hanse Towns, during the first eight months of the present and last two years:

TO THE UNITED STATES.			
	1867.	1868.	1869.
Cotton piece goods.....yds.	70,000,205	58,418,883	80,887,616
Cotton yarn.....lbs.	980,274	1,123,697	1,391,101
Linen piece goods.....yds.	60,258,307	51,512,005	72,180,128
Linen thread.....lbs.	968,463	837,184	830,699
Silk piece goods.....yds.	277,237	253,968	286,625
Woolen cloth.....yds.	2,351,158	2,096,396	2,108,943
Carpets and druggets.....yds.	2,970,093	2,527,847	3,223,301
Worsted stuffs.....yds.	37,080,082	51,008,956	52,881,549
Total.....	175,394,611	170,508,981	214,413,160
TO FRANCE.			
	1867.	1868.	1869.
Cotton yarn.....lbs.	3,203,364	2,402,505	1,153,099
Cotton piece goods.....yds.	29,773,980	21,726,308	29,151,730
Cotton thread.....lbs.	46,477	84,999	146,399
Linen yarn.....lbs.	2,766,660	1,790,528	2,334,575
Linen piece goods.....yds.	3,355,642	2,352,811	3,047,890
Linen thread.....lbs.	2,002,415	5,668,971	2,714,300
Woolen yarn.....lbs.	5,032,893	1,229,757	1,969,776
Woolen cloth.....yds.	304,747	599,638	677,500
Carpets and druggets.....yds.	14,036,742	10,674,698	11,366,301
Worsted stuffs.....yds.			
Total.....	60,413,910	46,531,176	52,351,530
TO THE HANSE TOWNS.			
	1867.	1868.	1869.
Cotton yarn.....lbs.	22,946,694	26,759,360	20,848,065
Cotton piece goods.....yds.	57,331,350	55,708,352	52,792,880
Linen yarn.....lbs.	5,591,551	6,009,623	5,315,309
Linen piece goods.....yds.	7,172,945	6,071,050	6,590,433
Linen thread.....lbs.	290,186	224,333	153,700
Woolen yarn.....lbs.	13,279,193	15,118,735	13,587,913
Woolen cloth.....yds.	357,975	336,760	641,445
Carpets and druggets.....yds.	84,795	89,305	103,366
Worsted stuffs.....yds.	30,796,252	31,451,534	45,197,936
Total.....	137,250,971	144,766,401	144,433,017

The London cotton market has been firm this week, and a further rise has taken place in the quotations. At Manchester, a moderate amount of business has been transacted, but the improvement in prices has been slight and partial. With regard to the trade of this city, a report states:

The market has again relapsed into a state of sluggishness and comparative depression. In the early part of the week the Liverpool cotton market improved upon the receipt of advices regarding the new crop of not quite so favorable a nature as had been anticipated, and this market responded so far as to enable producers to make sales at prices for which they had previously contended, but had not been able to obtain. Since Wednesday, however, a much quieter feeling has supervened, and any improvement which occurred a few days since has disappeared. The week's business has been an average one, and has been tolerably well distributed through all sections of the market. This has relieved both spinners and manufacturers, who have got rid of their stocks, although at a sacrifice, and some new contracts have been made, which, on the present scale of production, will keep them engaged until the end of the present month. Usually, November is one of the duldest months of the year, and producers like to have contracts which will carry them into December; but at present buyers appear to have done as much as they wish, and to-day they have made few inquiries, and any downright offers which they have made have been at lower prices than producers have yet taken, except in some exceptional cases.

The following figures give the actual yield of cotton produced in the Bombay presidency and Scinde in the two last seasons, which also includes such returns as the Commissioner can procure from the adjoining native States:

	1867-8	1868-9
Indigenous.....	178,189	151,963
Exotic.....	145,503	113,566
Total.....	323,692	265,529
Decrease of yield in 1868-9.....		78,165

The unfavorableness of last season is strikingly shown by the heavy decrease in produce compared with the comparatively small difference in the extent of land under cotton, which was only 15,459 acres less than in 1867-8; while, as we have seen, the yield was less by 78,000 bales.

Annexed is a return showing the quantities of cotton in stock, the quantities imported, exported and forwarded inland for consumption in September:

	—American—		—Brazilian—		—East Indian—	
	bales.	cwts.	bales.	cwts.	bales.	cwts.
Cotton in stock on August 31, 1869....	99,466	331,593	43,616	61,413	251,031	769,080
Do imported during Sept., 1869.....	12,543	43,828	48,368	72,553	215,079	787,441
Do forwarded from inland towns to ports during Sept., 1869..	94	409	33	33	49	301
Total.....	112,103	430,770	92,016	133,998	496,802	1,556,822
Cotton exported during Sept., 1869.....	11,215	43,658	7,736	11,539	62,046	201,438
Do forwarded inland for consumption during Sept., 1869....	41,290	159,537	17,417	25,187	69,614	235,987
Total.....	52,505	203,195	25,153	36,726	131,660	437,425
Cotton in stock on Sept 30, 1869.....	99,598	327,575	64,873	97,322	365,202	1,119,897
	—Egyptian—		—Miscellaneous—		Total—	
	bales.	cwts.	bales.	cwts.	bales.	cwts.
Cotton in stock on August 31, 1869....	24,463	103,289	8,203	32,002	436,782	1,347,317
Do imported during Sept., 1869.....	5,497	25,914	10,335	31,374	322,522	966,109
Do forwarded from inland towns to ports during Sept., 1869..	22	82	....	*2,143	197	2,968
Total.....	29,982	129,285	18,538	65,519	749,501	2,316,394
Cotton exported during Sept., 1869.....	660	3,111	1,961	5,953	83,608	265,749
Do forwarded inland for consumption during Sept., 1869....	7,493	36,133	7,992	15,846	143,806	472,690
Total.....	8,153	39,244	9,953	21,799	227,414	738,439
Cotton in stock on Sept. 30, 1869.....	21,821	90,041	8,585	43,730	522,087	1,577,955

*Pickings.

The following statement shows the imports and exports of cotton into and from the United Kingdom from Sept. 1 to Oct. 7:

	Imports.	Exp'ts		Imports.	Exp'ts
American.....cwt	15,825	13,610	Miscellaneous.....	11,975	2,071
Brazilian.....	53,860	9,212			
East Indian.....	314,255	77,699		403,916	102,781
Egyptian.....	6,001	759			

Wheat has continued in a sluggish state, and a further decline of about 1s. per quarter has taken place in the quotations. Millers, in the face of tolerably large supplies from all quarters, evince no disposition to operate freely or to run into stock. Our importations of wheat, flour and Indian corn continue large, and are considerably in excess of last year. Of barley, beans and peas, however, they are much less. The statement of imports and exports is as follows:

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 3.

	—1869-70—		—1868-69—	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Wheat.....cwt.	826,276	8,767	536,951	15,959
Barley.....	79,579	18	242,707	160
Oats.....	125,607	392	130,285	3,092
Peas.....	7,817	66	20,892	159
Beans.....	27,455	....	71,047	107
Indian corn.....	846,222	....	301,146	....
Flour.....	478,685	627	72,948	838

SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASON (SEPT. 1).

	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.	1865.
Wheat.....	3,980,641	30,017	2,558,273	70,424	....
Barley.....	314,241	84	951,993	444	....
Oats.....	809,741	1,721	866,880	5,406	....
Peas.....	39,512	410	81,588	1,199	....
Beans.....	138,971	....	355,946	225	....
Indian corn.....	1,617,747	891	1,238,306	12-	....
Flour.....	628,962	2,371	297,173	4,874	....

The following figures show the average prices of English wheat, barley and oats in England and Wales for last week, compared with the four previous years:

	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.	1865.
Wheat.....	49s. 8d.	54s. 4d.	63s. 5d.	52s. 3d.	41s. 4d.
Barley.....	37 8	44 9	40 3	41 4	30 4
Oats.....	24 7	26 11	25 9	23 1	20 5

The number of grain-laden vessels on passage to this country from ports east of Gibraltar is about 630, against 880 a month since, and 540 at this time last year.

With regard to the state of the wool trade, it is remarked that within the last ten days there have been some inquiries, and small sales have been made at full rates, chiefly of good sound fleece and scoured wool, though low faulty and seedy Australian and Cape have also been asked for. Altogether we have a sound healthy market, and prices, if they do not advance, are at any rate not at all likely to recede; the future will of course much depend on the supplies to come forward next year, and if all we hear from the colonies is true, these will certainly show no increase, and should this be the case, we believe the consuming power of this country and the Continent is quite capable of taking off everything at even a higher range of prices than those now current. As to supplies in 1869, we seem likely, after all, to show but little if any increase on 1868. Up to the present we stand as follows:

	All 1868.	Arrived to present date.
New South Wales and Queensland.....	131,290	102,976
Port Phillip.....	210,669	196,898
Adelaide.....	56,066	61,554
Swan River.....	4,185	4,851
Van Diemen's Land.....	17,969	16,904
New Zealand.....	81,688	81,888
Cape.....	141,689	109,738
Total.....	633,406	574,739

and the difference can hardly be more than made up, especially should the Matoaka (now 147 days out) prove a lost ship.

From the river Plate accounts tally very closely with those from Australia, but little if any increase this year, and no promise of any next. We have, however, in calculating the Cape imports, to bear in mind that this year a considerably increased quantity has been shipped direct to the United States, when compared to the last few years.

English and low foreign wools do not participate so far in the improved tone of Colonials, and the latter especially show a decline with very limited demand; Russian and East Indian, however, being the only grades of which stocks are at all in excess.

Iron continues in demand, and prices are very firm. From Middlesbrough it is stated that the returns of makers' stocks for September show a considerable decrease, the figures being 68,310 tons, against 68,613 tons in the previous month. The railway warrant stores also show a decrease of about 5,000 tons, and they now stand at only a little over 40,000 tons. The consequence of this state of things has been that prices are considerably firmer, and makers are unwilling to book orders at present rates. The prospects of the winter trade in this department are very satisfactory.

Although the value of money is rising on the Continent, chiefly in Germany and Holland, there has been increased ease in the money market here, and a further decline has taken place in the quotations. The bank minimum remains at 2½ per cent, but in the open market bills which will arrive at maturity in the course of the current year are discounted at 2½ to 2¾ per cent. The supply of money has been increased this week by the payment of the dividends on a portion of the public debt, and as the supply of bills is limited, the brokers have been seeking for them during the last two days. The banks and discount houses are much more anxious to lend than merchants are to borrow, and, as matters appear at the present time, there seems to be no tendency to an immediate or early rise in the official minimum. The following are the present quotations for money:

	1868.	1869.		1868.	1869.
	Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.
Bank minimum.....	2 ½	2 ½	4 months' bank bills	2 ½	2 ½
Open-market rates:			6 months' bank bills	2 ½	2 ½
30 and 60 days' bills	1 ½	2 ½	4 and 6 trade bills	2 ½	2 ½
3 months' bills.....	1 ½	2 ½			

The rates of interest allowed by the joint stock banks and discount houses are:

	'68.	'69.		'68.	'69.
Joint stock banks.....	1 ½	1 ½	Discount houses, 7 days notice	1 ½	1 ½
Discount houses, at call.....	1 ½	1 ½	do	1 ½	1 ½

In Germany the rates of discount remain firm, but in France there is still considerable ease, and up to the present time the diminution in the supply of bullion has been trifling. The following are the rates of discount at the leading Continental cities:

	—B'k rate—		—Op. m't—			—B'k rate—		—Op. m't—	
	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.		1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.
At Paris.....	2 ½	2 ½	1 ½	2 ½	Turin.....	5	5	—	—
Vienna.....	4	5	4	5	Brussels.....	2 ½	2 ½	2 ½	2 ½
Berlin.....	4	5	2 ½	3 ½	Madrid.....	5	5	—	—
Frankfurt.....	2 ½	3 ½	1 ½	2 ½	Hamburg.....	—	—	1 ½	4
Amst'rd'm.....	2 ½	4	2 ½	3 ½	St. Pet'g.....	7	5 ½	6 ½	5 ½

The Paris exchange remains low, short bills having been negotiated as low as 25s 12½d. Gold is in fair demand for export, and all our importations continue to be absorbed. Silver is also firm and is inquired for on Continental account; but Mexican dollars, owing to an absence of a demand from China, are very quiet. The following prices of bullion are from Messrs. Pixley's Circular:

	GOLD	s.	d.	s.	d.
Bar Gold.....	per oz. standard.	77	9	—	—
do fine.....	do	77	9	—	—
do Refinable.....	do	77	11	—	—
Spanish Doubloons.....	per oz.	75	0	—	—
South American Doubloons.....	do	73	9	—	—
United States gold coin.....	do Nominal.	76	4	—	—

	SILVER.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Bar Silver Fine.....	per oz. standard nearest.	5	0 ½	—	—
do containing 5 grs. gold..	do	5	1	—	—
Fine Cake Silver.....	per oz.	5	5 ½	—	—
Mexican Dollars.....	quiet per oz.	4	11	—	—
Spanish Dollars (Carolus).....	per oz.	—	—	—	—
Five franc pieces.....	per oz.	4	11 ½	—	—
Quicksilver, 28 17s. per bottle;	discount 8 per cent.				

In the Stock Exchange the more important feature is the flatness of the foreign market. Consols have also been flat, but 5-20 bonds have continued to rule firm. Atlantic and Great Western, Erie and Illinois Central Railway shares are very flat. The highest and lowest prices of Consols and of the principal American securities on each day of the week are subjoined:

Oct. 9.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed.ay.	Thu.ay.	Fri.ay.	Sat.ay.
Consols.....	93 - 93 1/2	93 1/2 - 93 3/4	93 3/4 - 93 1/2	93 1/2 - 93 3/4	93 3/4 - 93 1/2	93 1/2 - 93 3/4
U. S. 5-20's, 1882.....	83 1/2 - 84 1/4	84 - 84 1/4	84 - 84 1/4	84 1/4 - 84 1/2	84 1/2 - 84 1/4	84 1/4 - 84 1/2
U. S. 5-20's, 1884.....	81 - 83	81 - 83	81 - 83	81 - 83	81 - 83	81 - 83
U. S. 5-20's, 1885.....	83 1/2 - 83 3/4	83 3/4 - 83 1/2	83 1/2 - 83 3/4	83 3/4 - 83 1/2	83 1/2 - 83 3/4	83 1/2 - 83 3/4
U. S. 5-20's, 1887.....	82 1/2 - 82 3/4	82 3/4 - 82 1/2	82 1/2 - 82 3/4	82 3/4 - 82 1/2	82 1/2 - 82 3/4	82 1/2 - 82 3/4
U. S. 10-40's, 1904.....	75 1/2 - 76	75 1/2 - 76	75 1/2 - 76	75 1/2 - 76	75 1/2 - 76	75 1/2 - 76
Atlantic & Gt. West.						
consolidated mort. b'ds.....	27 - 28	28 - 29	28 1/2 - 28 3/4	28 3/4 - 27 1/2	27 1/2 - 27 1/4	27 1/4 - 27 1/2
Erie Shares (\$100).....	23 1/2 - 24 1/4	24 - 24 1/4	24 1/4 - 24 1/2	24 1/2 - 23 1/2	23 1/2 - 23 1/4	23 1/4 - 23 1/2
Illinois shares (\$100).....	94 - 95	94 - 95	94 - 95	94 - 95	93 1/2 - 94 1/2	93 1/2 - 94 1/2

The following return shows the present position of the Bank of England, the Bank rate of discount, the price of Consols, the average value of English wheat, the price of Middling Upland cotton and of No. 40 mule yarn, fair, second quality, compared with the four previous years:

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Circulation, including—					
Bank post bills.....	22,861,769	24,586,250	25,079,861	25,297,000	24,834,293
Public deposits.....	7,228,737	6,366,199	7,557,443	5,306,621	3,971,069
Other deposits.....	13,606,498	17,454,673	18,802,910	18,022,446	19,642,135
Government securities.....	9,811,243	12,419,043	12,894,572	15,039,716	15,211,933
Other securities.....	24,086,476	22,149,550	17,264,397	16,054,123	16,377,534
Reserve.....	5,074,151	7,494,241	14,581,999	11,060,300	10,212,458
Coin and bullion.....	12,736,346	16,467,506	24,169,034	30,707,945	19,477,92
Bank rate.....	7 p. c.	4 1/2 p. c.	2 p. c.	2 p. c.	2 1/2 p. c.
Consols.....	89	91 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Price of wheat.....	41s. 4d.	52s. 2d.	63s. 5d.	51s. 4d.	49s. 8d.
Midd. Upland cotton.....	24 1/2 d.	15d.	8 1/2 d.	10 1/2 d.	12 1/2 d.
No. 40 mule yarn, fair 2d quality.....	2s. 6d.	1s. 9d.	1s. 1d.	1s. 1 1/2 d.	1s. 2 1/2 d.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show a slight decrease in dry goods, but are about the same in general merchandise, the total being \$3,737,789 against \$3,904,031 last week, and \$5,883,204 the previous week. The exports are \$4,149,217 this week, against \$5,284,857 last week, and \$5,011,442 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 11,433 bales, against 7,921 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) October 15, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) October 16:

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Dry goods.....	\$2,100,437	\$1,451,370	\$1,577,323	\$1,319,456
General merchandise..	2,961,544	3,890,077	3,794,136	2,418,383
Total for the week.....	\$5,061,981	\$5,341,447	\$5,371,459	\$3,737,789
Previously reported.....	284,801,422	198,228,273	197,685,226	240,316,760

Since Jan. 1.....\$239,563,403 \$209,509,290 \$202,056,065 \$244,051,549

In our report of the dry-goods trade will be found the imports of dry goods for one week later.

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending Oct. 19:

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
For the week.....	\$4,680,159	\$4,363,743	\$3,351,454	\$4,149,217
Previously reported.....	150,544,644	142,809,342	128,807,937	151,976,588

Since Jan. 1.....\$155,234,803 \$147,364,985 \$13,159,391 \$156,125,800

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending Oct. 16, 1869:

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Oct. 12—St. Hammonia, London.				
British gold.....	\$111,600			48,400
Mexican dollars.....	24,000			240,000
" 12—St. Hammonia, Paris.				
Gold bars.....	43,938			1,545
Spanish doub'l's.....	63,600			
Foreign coin.....	3,000			
Silver bars.....	1,800			
" 13—St. China, Liverpool.				
British gold.....	206,000			32,500
" 14—St. Main, Bremen.				
Foreign silver.....	2,700			9,730
" 14—St. Main, London.				
Mexican dollars.....	25,410			43,000
Gold bars.....	61,701			600
" 16—St. Ameka, Aspinwall.				
American silver.....				33,900

Total for the week.....\$1,010,513

Previously reported.....\$7,383,251

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Total since Jan. 1, 1869.....	\$23,398,797			
Same time in.....				
1868.....	\$66,840,470			\$61,129,128
1867.....	49,042,672			22,915,615
1866.....	54,180,135			33,216,777
1865.....	24,253,204			30,644,599
1864.....	36,422,507			25,496,338
1863.....	37,314,859			33,410,323
1862.....	45,536,278			19,562,769
1861.....	3,291,452			22,342,779
1860.....	41,062,911			

The imports of specie at this port during the past week have been as follows:

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Oct. 12—St. Deutschland, Bremen.				
Gold.....	\$116,160			\$30,021
" 12—St. Russia, London.				
Gold.....				1,210
Total for the week.....				\$31,231
Previously reported.....				14,565,429

Total since January 1, 1869.....\$14,702,780

Same time 1868.....6,078,844

THE STATE DEBT OF ARKANSAS.—The State of Arkansas in 1827 and 1828 issued bonds to the amount of one million seven hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars, to establish a banking institution in that State.

The failure of the banks to which the bonds were issued, and which were expected to pay the interest upon them semi-annually, left these obligations unprovided for, and since 1841 the State has been in default in regard to them.

The Legislature of Arkansas at its last session passed an act authorizing the issue of new bonds in payment of the principal and interest upon the whole debt. The new bonds amount, with back interest, to the sum of four million four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars; they have been issued, and are now ready to be exchanged at the American Exchange National Bank in this city; and provision has been made by law for raising a sufficient amount by taxation to pay the interest upon these new bonds as it becomes due.

This act of the State of Arkansas is honorable to its people, and they will find it advantageous to themselves in the growing prosperity and improved credit of the State.

TENNESSEE DEBT.—The biennial report of the Comptroller of the State of Tennessee, as submitted to the General Assembly, shows the following relative to the State finances:

To balance in the Treasury Oct. 1, 1867, \$589,950 54.

Less the following credits: Over checks in banks, \$30,016 30; paid members of the Legislature by Dr. Stanford, Treasurer, \$1,932 84; Bank of Tennessee money, \$311 64; Tennessee National Bank, Memphis, \$58,142 71, making a total of \$90,403 49, which left an actual balance in the Treasury of \$499,547.

Amounts paid into the Treasury on warrants issued for the two years ending Nov. 30, 1869, and on previous issues, \$5,387,629 55. Grand total received and in the Treasury, \$5,887,176 90.

Within the same time there has been paid out of the Treasury \$5,857,967 06; leaving in the Treasury Oct. 1, 1869, \$29,209 84.

The following gives the receipts and expenditures for the first year ending Oct. 1, 1878:

To balance in the Treasury, Oct. 1, 1867, \$499,547 05.

Payments into the Treasury on warrants issued this year, and on former issues, \$2,545,747 49.

Payments out of the Treasury on warrants issued this year, and on former issues, \$3,023,945 52, leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st of October, 1868, of \$23,319 02.

The following gives the receipts and expenditures for the second year, ending Oct. 1, 1869:

To balance in the Treasury, Oct. 1, 1868, \$21,349 02.

Payments into the Treasury on warrants issued this year, and on previous issues, \$2,842,209 06.

Payments out of the Treasury on warrants issued this year, and on former issues, \$2,834,348 54.

Balance in the Treasury 1st October, 1869, \$29,209 84.

The following is a statement of the State debt proper:

Turnpike.....	\$1,328,266 66
Bank of Tennessee.....	1,000,000 00
Railroads.....	410,250 00
Hermitage Purchase.....	48,000 00
State Capital.....	658,000 00

Total.....\$3,446,516 66

Funded Interest.....738,553 00

Total.....\$4,085,069 66

The State has loaned to turnpike roads \$545,000 in bonds.

The following is a statement of the Railroad debt:

State bonds loaned.....	\$36,412,000
Bonds indorsed by the State.....	2,196,000
Funded interest.....	3,213,046
Interest to July 1, 1866.....	2,306,477

Total.....\$41,127,523

Claim of the United States vs. Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad assumed, \$130,804.

Claim of the United States vs. Memphis and Clarksville Railroad, assumed, \$580,756 24.

This added to the former total, makes \$41,838,084 89.

The total debt, including State debt proper, bonds loaned to turnpikes, bonds loaned to railroads, is, by the above figures, \$39,264,244 55.

Since the war there have been loaned to the railroad companies, in bonds, \$18,292,000, and to turnpike companies, in bonds, \$55,000—making a total of \$18,347,000.

The following despatch is of interest in this connection:

NASHVILLE, Oct. 18.—In the Senate, to-day, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the people of Tennessee will never signalize their restoration to the control of public affairs by countenancing, in any manner, a disregard of their public obligations.

Resolved, That under strict retrenchment and rigid economy in all other respects, all the available revenues and resources of the State should be faithfully appropriated to the payment of the interest on our bonded debt, and the security of the principal at maturity, for which they are in honor bound.

Mr. A. J. Fletcher, Secretary of State of Tennessee, in a letter to the New York Times remarks that statements to the effect that the business of cancelling old bonds and issuing new ones has been conducted in a careless manner, without full and accurate record of transactions, are all untrue, and that all the proper books have been kept and the business conducted with the usual care practiced in such operations.

He says further:

"Any able business man, if he could be untrammelled, can take charge of the finances of Tennessee, and by a judicious management of the State's lien on her railroads, reduce the debt of the State in twelve months to nine million dollars—a sum that the people of the State would not be conscious of. Half of the entire debt rests upon the railroad companies who pay their interest without difficulty, and who are already considering the project of buying in the bonds of the State to an extent sufficient to extinguish their entire liability to the State. This would certainly be sound financial policy on their part, and as the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company has done so, strong hopes are entertained that other companies will follow.

"Your correspondent gives the new bondholders the comforting assurance that their interest will not be paid for ten years. The duration of the suspension of the payment of the interest on the State debt will depend upon the action of the Legislature, now about to commence. Some of the ablest men in the State are members of that body, including learned lawyers and experienced business men and large property holders. Of course no prediction can be safely made as to the duration of the suspension, but there is no reason why payment should not be resumed in two years.

DEBT OF NORTH CAROLINA.—A few weeks ago we published extracts from a pamphlet by Mr. Willson upon the debt of North Carolina, and bearing particularly upon the new special tax bonds of that state. The author of the pamphlet informs us that the notice in the CHRONICLE brought him many letters in regard to the value of those bonds, and he calls our attention to the 5th article of the new constitution in regard to the creation of debt, which provides as follows:

Sec. 5 provides that "until the bonds of the State shall be at par the General Assembly shall have power to contract any new debt or pecuniary obligation in behalf of the State, except to supply a casual deficit, or for suppressing invasion or insurrection, unless it shall, in the same bill, levy a special tax to pay the interest annually. And the General Assembly shall have no power to give or lend the credit of the State in aid of any person, association or corporation, except to aid in the completion of such railroads as may be unfinished at the time of the adoption of this constitution, or in which the State has a direct pecuniary interest, unless the subject be submitted to a direct vote of the State, and be approved by a majority of those who shall vote thereon."

Sec. 8 provides that "every act of the General Assembly levying a tax shall state the special object to which it shall be applied, and it shall be applied to no other purpose."

It is to be observed that the constitution places no limit as to the amount of bonds to be issued for the purpose specified, and hence a further issue beyond the present \$10,000,000 might be made. It is now recommended to the authorities of North Carolina that an amendment to the constitution should be immediately submitted to the people and adopted, limiting the issue of bonds positively to the amount now authorized, the adoption of such an amendment would have an important effect upon the value of the bonds.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.—A correspondent of the New York Times, under date of Sept. 26, writes in regard to this road as follows: While acknowledged to be at least as deserving as the Union and the Central Pacific, the Kansas Pacific was not as lucky as its competitors; for when the line had been built to a distance of 393 miles, Congress suddenly shut down on any further subsidy. However, the road was last year, by private enterprise, pushed out some miles further, and it now abuts at Sheridan, 406 miles west of the Missouri River. From Sheridan preparations are under way to extend the line 225 miles to its natural terminus at Denver, whence it will connect with the Union Pacific, by the "Denver Pacific Railroad," now actively under construction and to be finished this year.

THE GOVERNMENT LAND GRANTS.

Government was liberal in its grants of public land to the builders of the Kansas Pacific Road; and it is mainly to this circumstance that the already-mentioned astonishing progress of the State of Kansas is attributable. The concession, as is well known, was of the alternate section within twenty miles of the road on each side. This gave the Company above six million acres of land lying between Kansas City and Denver. It is worthy of remark, in passing, that this provision on the part of the Government (by which the railroad receives only the alternate or "odd-numbered" section) is regarded by the people here as an exceedingly wise one, for it completely balks the speculators who would, otherwise, absorb large tracts of land to hold for a rise. At the same time, parties buying lands in bulk from the railroad company and settling them with actual settlers, are enabled to obtain, under the Homestead law, the adjoining ("even-numbered") sections from Government.

ACTION OF THE RAILWAY CORPORATION—LAND SALES.

To people the wilderness through which the road runs was, of course, the first care of the corporation, and to this end judicious measures were taken. The Company has been selling and is going to sell, at very low prices, farms to actual settlers.

In a general way, then, I may state that the Kansas Pacific Road has this year sold upwards of 275,000 acres. With unimportant exceptions these sales have been made to actual settlers, as, indeed, is sufficiently evinced by the fact that the purchases have been from 80 to 320 acres each, and that the sales have been made to over 2,000 different individuals. The price has varied from \$2 to \$6 per acre. The gross receipts of the Kansas Pacific Company from these land sales have reached the large aggregate of above \$600,000, which would make the price per acre something less than \$3. These sales are increasing in a wonderful ratio, while the perfect satisfaction which emigrants have found in the climate, soil and rich agricultural rewards of Kansas forms a powerful attraction with those who hear from their old neighbors such good accounts. Nor is this movement confined to our own countrymen; for, owing to the systematic organization of the National Land Company, which works in concert with the Kansas Pacific Road, very large sales of land have of late been made to English, German and Swedish colonists. Here, for instance, are two or three illustrations. They are samples from among many.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN COLONIES.

1. A single English colony, a few weeks ago, bought 30,000 acres of land here. The tract is to be divided among no less than twelve hundred different families, the families of well-to-do English farmers and artisans. I saw a score of these families, who have already arrived. They bring with them the means to stock their farms, and build themselves houses, and they have already bought mowing machines, feed for their cattle, &c. 2. A German colony has recently bought some 24,000 acres north of Junction City, (130 miles west of the Missouri,) upon which one hundred and twenty families are to be established. 3. A Swedish colony, a year ago, bought 15,000 acres south of Salina. This colony has already sent out over two hundred families."

The rates of freight from New York westward are now as follows:

	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Fourth class.	Fifth class.
St. Louis.....	\$1.60	\$1.30	.95	.85	.65
Louisville.....	1.45	1.15	.90	.80	.60
Milwaukee.....	1.35	1.00	.75	.65	.50
Chicago.....	1.55	1.00	.75	.65	.50
Cincinnati.....	1.15	.95	.70	.62	.48
Indianapolis.....	1.25	.95	.74	.64	.50
Columbus.....	1.05	.82	.61	.52	.42
Toledo.....	1.00	.80	.60	.52	.40
Cleveland.....	.60	.47	.51	.42	.34
Buffalo.....	.60	.50	.40	.30	.25
Detroit.....	.90	.72	.54	.47	.37

—Western R. R. Gazette.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE will be made this week by Messrs. A. D. Mellick, Jr. & Bro., (now of No. 6 Pine Street) at two of the most delightful places in New Jersey—at Morristown, on Tuesday, and at Orange, on Thursday. There are probably no two locations anywhere in the vicinity of New York better known for delightful country residences than these. A very great attraction in both places is the society, which is exceptionally good, and renders these two towns in New Jersey very pleasant places for homes throughout the whole year. Morristown is thirty miles from New York, and the property offered comprises about 84 acres of land, beautifully located on a southeastern slope, with a very fine view, including Pocahontas Lake, in the foreground. It has been handsomely laid out with well graded streets, and is in fine condition.

The property to be sold at Orange, on Thursday, comprises the magnificent estate of Mr. A. P. Pillot, about 140 acres, situated one mile from the North Orange station, on the slope of the famous Orange Mountain, and in the immediate vicinity of the handsome residences of Dr. Marcy, General McClellan, George Hecker, Francis Tomas, and many other New York gentlemen.

The property is to be sold absolutely, and has been divided into beautiful villa sites of from one to five acres.

Full details in regard to both these sales will be found in the advertisement of the Messrs. Mellick, on page 4.

—We take pleasure in calling the attention of capitalists who desire to engage in the manufacture of a popular and staple article, to the advertisement of Messrs. McAlister & Co., in another column. Corn Shellers are required by every farmer, and the fact that this one took the premium at the Maryland Institute, where brought in competition with others claiming precedence in the country, is very strong, if not conclusive, evidence of its superiority. There are very few businesses more permanently lucrative and satisfactory in their results than the manufacture of agricultural implements.

THE BUSINESS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD compares with that of the Illinois Central Railroad as follows:

	Miles in operation.	Locomotives.	Passenger cars.	Earnings May 1 to Oct. 1.	Ratio of operating expenses.	Land unsold, acres.
Ill. Central..	708	170	96	\$3,768,186 (cur'y)	.64	5,26,000
Cen. Pacific.	690	172	101	{ 2,812,705 (gold) or 3,636,516 (cur'y) }	.55	7,300,000

Thus, it will be seen the results of the Central Pacific, attained during the first year of its operation, are equally gratifying with those of the Illinois Central Railroad, after twelve years. Their respective obligations are quoted to-day:

Illinois Central 7 per cent currency Construction Bonds	119
Central Pacific 6 per cent, gold, 1st mortgage bonds.....	93½

The two causes, which, in great part, have given the high standing to the securities of the Illinois Central Company, on both sides of the Atlantic—large surplus earnings, with the proceeds of land sales, which together have been invested in their own bonds—are the same which must hereafter give great prominence to those of the CENTRAL PACIFIC. The honorable and judicious management of the Central Pacific Company, together with the great value of their property, entitle their securities to the fullest confidence.

We are prepared to buy and sell the Securities of the Central Pacific Railroad Company at the current market rates.

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 5 Nassau Street.

The Bankers' Gazette.

DIVIDENDS.

The following Dividend has been declared during the past week:

NAME OF COMPANY.	PER CENT.	WHEN PAY'BLE	BOOKS CLOSED.
Banks			
American Exchange.....	4	Nov. 1.	Oct. 19.
Nat. Mechanics Bkg. Ass.....	5	Nov. 1.	Oct. 19.
National City.....	8	Nov. 1.	—
Pacific.....	4½	Nov. 1.	—
Union National.....	5	Nov. 1.	Oct. 19.
Miscellaneous.			
Columbia Oil.....	5	Oct. 18.	—
Clinton.....	1	Oct. 20.	Oct. 18.
Wilkesbarre Coal & Iron.....	5	Nov. 15.	Nov. 1.
Rutland Marble.....	2½	Nov. 1.	Oct. 28.
Railroad.			
D. D. E. B'dway & Battery...	2½	Nov. 1.	Oct. 20.
Cin. Ham. & Dayton.....	5.	Oct. 27.	—

FRIDAY EVENING, October 23.

THE MONEY MARKET.—There has been little change in money movements, the general course of the market having been steady

and easy. For the first half of the week some considerable remittances of currency were made to the South, principally to New Orleans; but yesterday and to-day these shipments have ceased. Within the week several lots of currency have been received from St. Louis, amounting in the aggregate to nearly \$500,000; some remittances have also been received from New England and from Philadelphia. The operations of the Sub-Treasury have been in favor of the market, its disbursements in the purchase of bonds having been \$3,500,000, while its receipts on sales of coin have been only \$2,600,000. Upon the whole, therefore, the course of currency movements has not been unfavorable to ease. The banks, however, appear to anticipate an outflow of money for moving the pork and cotton crops, and hold themselves in readiness to meet it. The remittances to other sections would be upon a much larger scale, were it possible to send out small notes; the lower denominations of currency, however, remain very scarce, and as the notes of denominations over \$100 are of little use for crop purposes, money remains here. It is estimated that the banks have orders on their books for \$5,000,000 of small currency which they cannot execute. The Treasury has thus far issued only \$42,000 of small notes of the \$2 denomination, and no important amount is expected to be ready before the beginning of November; after which period the wants of the South are not likely to be important, although considerable amounts may have to go to Ohio, in connection with the forwarding of the hog crop.

In discounts there has been a fair movement, though perhaps less has been done than last week. The banks have lately increased their line in merchandise paper, and are now disposed to hold themselves prepared for taking more produce bills. Prime paper is current at 9@12 per cent.

UNITED STATES BONDS.—The bond market remains dull though, perhaps, rather more active than last week. The market having stood the test of a severe depression in financial affairs generally, the dealers appear to have recovered confidence in the present range of values, and have bought rather more freely this week. The savings banks and other financial institutions have also been moderate buyers of bonds, after having been out of the market for some time. The Government has bought \$3,000,000 of bonds during the week. The foreign bankers have not been buyers to any important extent; which is somewhat singular considering that advices from Europe indicate a probability that bonds may be wanted for the reinvestment of coupons, and that this probability is strengthened by a rise in gold of nearly two points. Prices, as will be seen from the subjoined statement, compare closely with those of last Friday.

The following are the closing prices of leading government securities, compared with preceding weeks:

	Sept. 17.	Sept. 24.	Oct. 1.	Oct. 8.	Oct. 15.	Oct. 22.
U. S. 6's, 1861 coup.	121 1/4	121 1/4	121 1/4	120 3/4	120 3/4	121 1/4
U. S. 6-30's, 1862 coup.	121 1/4	121 1/4	121 1/4	120 3/4	120 3/4	121 1/4
U. S. 6-30's, 1864 "	120 3/4	120 3/4	120 3/4	119 3/4	119 3/4	119 3/4
U. S. 6-30's, 1865 "	121 1/4	120 3/4	119 3/4	119 3/4	119 3/4	120 3/4
U. S. 6-30's, 1865, July cpn	119 3/4	119 3/4	118 1/2	117 3/4	117 3/4	117 3/4
U. S. 6-20's, 1867, coup.	119 3/4	119 3/4	118 1/2	117 3/4	117 3/4	117 3/4
U. S. 6-20's, 1868, "	119 3/4	119 3/4	118 1/2	117 3/4	117 3/4	117 3/4
U. S. 10-40's, "	109 3/4	109 3/4	109 3/4	108 3/4	108 3/4	108 3/4
Pacific Sixes	103 3/4	107 3/4	107 3/4	107 3/4	107 3/4	107 3/4

Purchases of bonds by the Government during the past week have been, on Wednesday, \$2,000,000; the total offered being \$8,271,000; on Thursday, \$1,000,000, the total offerings amounting to \$5,034,000. The bonds purchased were as follows:

	Oct. 20.	Oct. 21.		Oct. 20.	Oct. 21.
5-20's of 1862, reg.	\$50,000		5-20's of '65, new, r.	\$30,000	
" 1862, cou.			" '65, new, c.	160,000	1,000,000
" 1864, reg.	123,000		" '67, reg.	160,000	
" 1864, cou.			" '67, cou.	1,451,000	
" 1865, reg.			" '68, reg.	20,000	
" 1865, cou.			" '68, cou.		

Total Bonds now held by the Treasury, \$60,844,000, as follows:

5-20's of 1862, reg.	\$6,668,700	5-20's of 1865, new, reg.	\$3,578,300		
" 1862, cou.	56,500	" 1865, new, cou.	16,310,850		
" 1864, reg.	3,290,000	" 1867, reg.	3,075,150		
" 1864, cou.	5,116,900	" 1867, cou.	16,816,500		
" 1865, reg.	2,586,000	" 1868, reg.	327,000		
" 1865, cou.	1,505,300	" 1868, cou.	1,596,000		

STATE BONDS.—This class of securities has been without important feature. The leading issues were Tennessee, and the North Carolinas. Of these latter the "special tax" bonds were weak, and declined from 46 to 39 1/4; though the cause is not apparent. Early in the week, the Tennessees were weak, but advanced later, on the strong position against repudiation taken by the Legislature of that State. Southern securities were quiet and firm.

The following are the closing prices of State bonds compared with the preceding week:

	Oct. 15.	Oct. 22.		Oct. 15.	Oct. 22.
Tennessee Sixes, x. c.	61 1/4	62	Louisiana Sixes	63	67
Tennessee Sixes, new	55	53 1/4	Louisiana Sixes, levee	64	64 1/4
North Carolina Sixes, old	47	47 1/4	Louisiana Eights, levee	83	
North Carolina Sixes, x. c.	41 1/4	38	Alabama Eights	92	91 1/4
North Carolina special tax	29 1/4		Georgia Sevens	91	91
Virginia Sixes, old	50	50	Missouri Sixes	86 1/4	87 1/4
Virginia Sixes, new	52	52 1/4	South Carolina Sixes, n.w.	65 1/4	67

RAILROAD MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.—In the Stock market there has been a good deal of speculative activity, and mainly in the direction of higher prices. The effects of the late panic are disappearing, and confidence is steadily returning. With the uncertainty as to the money market preserving a moderate ease, through the next four weeks, there is, however, no disposition to press any extreme advance; and yet, with the present unfavorably low range of prices, operations for a decline are undertaken with some caution.

The chief feature of the market has been the Vanderbilt Stocks. The expectation of an early consummation of the arrangements for consolidating New York Central and Hudson River has caused a general advance in the stocks under Mr. Vanderbilt's control, New York Central having sold up to 194, Hudson River to 175, and Harlem to 149 1/4. The advance in these Shares has produced a more buoyant feeling in the market generally. Like Shore also has been quite firm, advancing from 89 1/4 to 94 1/4. Pacific Mail has advanced from 56 1/4 to 62 1/4, owing to the Company having made arrangements with the Panama Railroad Company for *pro-rating* on passenger and freight traffic, on terms which will enable the steamers to compete better with the clipper ships taking the Cape route and with the Pacific Railroad. Erie has been weak, owing to the strikes in the Company's workshops; the price touched 29. The following have been highest and lowest prices for stocks during the week:

The following have been the highest and lowest prices for stocks during the week:

	Harlem	Hudson River	Pacific Mail	New York Central	Erie	Reading	Michigan Southern	Ohio & Mississippi	Northwestern	Rock Island	Port Wayne	St. Paul	do preferred
	149 1/4	175	62 1/4	194	29	97 1/4	94 1/4	27 1/4	73 1/4	108 1/4	85 1/4	70 1/4	83 1/4

At the close, there are indications of an effort, by a few prominent operators, to influence the market in favor of lower prices, and the market closes weak.

The following were the closing quotations of the regular board compared with those of the six preceding weeks:

	Sept. 10.	Sept. 17.	Sept. 24.	Oct. 1.	Oct. 8.	Oct. 15.	Oct. 22.
Cumberland Coal	31	31	30			26 1/4	27 1/4
Quicksilver	13 1/4	13 1/4	12	12 1/4	13	12 1/4	12 1/4
Canton Co.		56	52 1/4	52		50	52 1/4
Mariposa pref.	12 1/4	15 1/4	17	16 1/4		16 1/4	16 1/4
Pacific Mail	78	60 1/4	72	61 1/4	68 1/4	69 1/4	67 1/4
New York Central	204 1/4	197	182 1/4	172 1/4	173 1/4	177	187 1/4
Erie	37	38 1/4	35	33 1/4	32 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4
Hudson River	183 1/4	178 1/4	164	158	158	153 1/4	171 1/4
Reading	96 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	93	96	94 1/4	
Mich. Southern	101 1/4	95 1/4	92	82 1/4	85 1/4	90 1/4	93 1/4
Michigan Central		127	130	130		124	132 1/4
Clev. and Pittb.	111 1/4	105 1/4	101	89 1/4	99 1/4	102 1/4	100 1/4
Pacific Mail	80 1/4	74	72	69 1/4	72 1/4	71 1/4	71
" preferred	89 1/4	85 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	84 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
Rock Island	111 1/4	109 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	108 1/4	106 1/4	105 1/4
Fort Wayne	87	88	87	82 1/4	85	86 1/4	85
Illinois Central		137	139	131	133 1/4	134	135
Ohio & Miss.	81 1/4	81	28 1/4	27	28 1/4	27 1/4	26 1/4
Milw. & St. Paul	76 1/4	72	71 1/4	67	68	67 1/4	66 1/4
" " pri	85	82	82 1/4	80	83 1/4	81 1/4	82 1/4
Tol., Wab. & W'n	78 1/4	77	70	55	59 1/4	64 1/4	65 1/4

THE GOLD MARKET.—For the first half of the week the transactions in gold were confined almost exclusively to the legitimate business connected with the foreign exchange and customs duties, and the price remained steady at 130@130 1/4. Within the last two days there has, however, been some buying on speculative account—the first symptoms since the panic of the 24th ult. of a revival of speculative transactions. These purchases appear to have been based upon an idea that gold was unnaturally low at 130; and the buying on this account induced further purchases by parties who have been "short" since the culmination of the wild speculations of last month. From these causes the price to-day advanced to 131 1/4, but again fell back to 131 1/4 at the close. The market has been supplied with sales of \$2,000,000 of gold by the Treasury; the customs demand has been moderate, and the shipments of specie nominal.

The Gold Room is still conducting its business ex-clearing, and among the more conservative dealers there is a strong feeling in favor of permanently dispensing with clearing arrangements. An effort to introduce into the Stock Exchange a department for the transaction of business in gold, was rejected by the Board as inexpedient at present.

	Open-Ing.	Low-est.	Hign-est.	Clos-Ing.	Total clearings.	Balances Gold.	Currency.
Saturday, Oct. 16	130	130	130 1/4	130 1/4			
Sunday, " 17	130 1/4	130	130 1/4	130			
Tuesday, " 19	130	130	130 1/4	130 1/4			

Wedn'day, " 20	130	130	130%	130	.....	.....
Thursday, " 21	130%	130%	131%	130%	.....	.....
Friday, " 22	131	130%	131%	131%	.....	.....
Current week.....	130	130	131%	131%	.....	.....
Previous week.....	130%	130	132	130%	.....	.....
Jan. 1 '69, to date.....	134%	129%	102%	130%	.....	.....

General movement of coin and bullion at New York, for the two weeks ending October 16 :

Specie in banks Oct. 9.....	\$21,513,526
Treasure received from California by steamer.....	\$7,500
Imports of specie from foreign ports.....	137,391
Coin interest paid out.....	240,433
Treasury sales of gold.....	2,000,000—2,475,326
Total reported supply.....	23,988,852
Withdrawn for export.....	\$10,105,513
Withdrawn for customs.....	4,177,705
Specie in banks Oct. 16.....	20,399,070

Total withdrawn and in banks.....\$24,578,775
Excess of withdrawals over reported supply.....587,923

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—Has showed a steady hardening tendency, owing to a gain in the demand from importers, with an inadequate supply of bills, notwithstanding that the exports from this port and the Southern exports of cotton have been liberal.

	October 1.	October 8.	October 15.	October 22.
London Com'l.....	107% @ 108%	108 @ 108%	107% @ 108%	108% @ 108%
do 4 m's.....	108% @ 108%	109 @ 109%	109 @ 109%	109% @ 109%
do 6 m's.....	106% @ 107%	109% @ 109%	109% @ 109%	109% @ 109%
Paris, long.....	5.22% @ 5.30	5.18% @ 5.17%	5.18% @ 5.17%	5.16% @ 5.15
do short.....	5.20 @ 5.17%	5.16% @ 5.15	5.15% @ 5.15	5.13% @ 5.12%
Antwerp.....	5.23% @ 5.22%	5.20 @ 5.18%	5.20 @ 5.18%	5.17% @ 5.16%
Swiss.....	5.23% @ 5.22%	5.20 @ 5.18%	5.20 @ 5.18%	5.17% @ 5.16%
Hamburg.....	36% @ 37%	35% @ 35%	35% @ 35%	36 @ 36%
Amsterdam.....	40 @ 40%	40% @ 40%	40% @ 40%	40% @ 40%
Frankfurt.....	40% @ 40%	40% @ 40%	40% @ 40%	40% @ 40%
Bremen.....	78 @ 78%	78% @ 78%	78% @ 78%	78% @ 78%
Berlin.....	70% @ 70%	70% @ 70%	70% @ 70%	71% @ 71%

The transactions for the week at the Custom House and Sub-Treasury have been as follows :

	Custom House.	Sub-Treasury.
Receipts.....	Gold.....	Currency.....
Oct. 16.....	\$310,000 00	\$1,583,978 21
" 18.....	408,000 00	1,583,978 21
" 19.....	514,000 00	3,246,890 40
" 20.....	660,000 00	1,528,520 89
" 21.....	374,000 00	232,358 43
" 22.....	292,000 00	370,473 08
Total.....	\$2,552,000 00	\$7,163,983 78
Balance, Oct. 15.....	\$5,045,732 72	\$5,045,732 72
Payments during week.....	\$89,258,536 33	\$1,773,617 14
Balance Oct. 22.....	\$5,747,527 40	\$4,542,865 36
Increase.....	701,794 63	1,066,769 00

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of New York City for the week ending at the commencement of business on October 16, 1869 :

BANKS.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Net Deposits.	Legal Tenders.
New York.....	\$3,000,000	\$2,700,267	\$1,100,877	\$82,939	\$6,899,533	\$1,835,118
Manhattan.....	2,000,000	1,778,565	59,839	10,207	3,973,825	\$2,171,111
Mechanics.....	2,000,000	1,219,656	83,441	1,029,251	2,000,000	1,000,000
Union.....	1,500,000	5,904,224	492,803	538,667	4,562,328	928,418
America.....	1,500,000	4,424,240	266,433	408,676	3,999,666	1,221,941
Phoenix.....	1,000,000	1,283,455	2,465,331	1,660	7,313,813	1,967,016
City.....	1,000,000	4,510,356	1,013,971	2,790,029	51,667	1,516,671
Traders'.....	1,000,000	2,968,861	35,177	769,495	1,449,861	500,071
Fulton.....	600,000	1,981,173	211,678	1,569,398	519,602	1,135,301
Chemical.....	300,000	4,534,593	901,742	4,533,750	329,587	1,135,301
Merchants' Exchange.....	1,235,000	3,011,780	55,038	490,022	2,276,790	329,587
National.....	1,500,000	3,208,732	223,821	408,622	1,218,516	397,625
Butchers'.....	800,000	2,113,010	53,600	201,400	1,632,310	466,600
Mechanics and Traders'.....	600,000	1,915,855	22,510	195,220	1,177,656	324,425
Greenwich.....	200,000	1,147,361	3,003	706,616	132,825	132,825
Leather Manuf. National.....	600,000	3,006,837	536,382	265,291	1,921,963	638,416
Seventh Ward National.....	500,000	1,745,193	83,189	177,493	736,915	2,296,900
State of New York.....	1,000,000	2,588,615	32,416	432,000	3,369,253	1,967,635
American Exchange.....	5,000,000	9,986,565	608,226	979,250	5,311,467	1,967,635
Commerce.....	10,000,000	22,880,573	925,075	5,889,250	6,240,660	4,718,798
Broadway.....	1,000,000	6,129,399	43,280	900,000	4,004,725	1,338,349
Occident.....	1,000,000	2,648,615	32,416	788,228	941,712	578,019
Mercantile.....	1,000,000	3,965,277	90,570	481,146	2,457,667	782,447
Pacific.....	422,700	1,806,819	15,184	4,819	1,314,160	316,180
Republic.....	2,000,000	4,854,121	893,068	858,332	3,516,618	613,921
Chatham.....	400,000	2,153,132	128,595	130,697	2,495,554	589,525
People's.....	412,000	2,588,615	35,414	5,998	1,048,643	302,857
North American.....	1,000,000	2,433,262	89,642	4,152	1,886,265	239,500
Hanover.....	1,000,000	2,261,496	253,185	29,824	1,899,724	346,004
Irving.....	500,000	1,700,000	11,000	153,573	1,490,000	431,000
Metropolitan.....	4,000,000	19,718,231	680,514	2,233,331	4,027,211	1,233,900
Citizens.....	400,000	1,132,418	18,314	131,889	1,101,742	316,589
Nassau.....	1,000,000	1,918,982	41,770	3,979	1,698,816	223,466
Market.....	1,000,000	2,865,372	130,349	557,547	1,889,498	350,048
St. Nicholas.....	1,000,000	2,611,834	63,967	750,028	1,133,644	325,748
Shoe and Leather.....	1,500,000	3,761,300	2,170	901,780	2,207,000	752,500
Corn Exchange.....	1,000,000	2,937,559	32,000	5,994	1,692,634	320,000
Continental.....	2,000,000	3,541,642	120,339	568,857	2,139,255	678,000
Commonwealth.....	750,000	2,880,480	54,951	235,127	2,130,019	625,527
Oriental.....	300,000	1,394,951	11,652	4,966	1,066,364	201,580
Marine.....	400,000	1,524,380	200,510	360,000	1,200,130	280,750
Atlantic.....	300,000	1,044,921	19,912	99,671	735,016	226,684
Importers and Traders'.....	1,500,000	7,511,648	329,960	501,451	5,279,893	1,932,587
Park.....	2,000,000	11,792,235	517,301	1,028,000	14,462,835	3,333,157
Mechanics' Banking Ass.....	500,000	1,157,780	16,235	307,914	1,400,961	730,528
Grocers'.....	300,000	848,570	6,249	3,015	681,330	106,244
North River.....	400,000	1,115,274	22,510	1,047	1,011,431	130,400
East River.....	350,000	848,570	15,017	283,500	569,569	181,800
Manufacturers & Mer.....	500,000	1,157,018	6,038	677	749,319	150,538
Fourth National.....	5,000,000	15,785,990	418,216	2,936,797	12,048,472	3,880,694
Central National.....	8,000,000	10,618,921	138,073	1,500,000	8,979,926	2,557,019
Second National.....	300,000	1,281,576	35,414	270,600	1,048,643	302,857
Ninth National.....	1,000,000	4,577,551	34,799	88,145	3,799,635	1,165,938
First National.....	500,000	3,019,185	332,696	350,811	3,474,077	1,080,401
Third National.....	1,000,000	3,577,239	358,972	796,372	3,632,000	1,518,148
New York N. Exchange.....	200,000	1,147,151	2,883	288,239	848,570	241,102
Tenth National.....	1,000,000	2,600,100	73,500	912,109	556,029	284,700
Bowery National.....	250,000	821,317	9,744	22,000	730,266	241,102
Bull & Head.....	200,000	1,576,615	5,665	6,736	1,716,427	100,000
National Currency.....	300,000	2,457,272	5,296	91,000	2,000,000	100,000
Stuyvesant.....	300,000	400,813	2,134	.....	4,221,818	.....
Eleventh Ward.....	200,000	455,330	.....	.....	883,736	48,877
Eighth National.....	250,000	938,102	4,857	250,000	676,066	35,228
American National.....	300,000	699,151	11,470	419,221	1,777,261	24,102
Germania.....	.....	701,717	4,096	.....	635,352	37,500
Manufacturers & Builders.....	.....	257,879	.....	.....	241,563	70,000
Total.....	\$8,970,200	\$48,537,964	\$20,399,070	\$4,211,114	\$78,542,396	\$5,229,501

The deviations from the returns of previous week are as follows :

Loans.....	Dec. \$2,911,990	Deposits.....	Dec. \$871,739
Specie.....	Dec. 1,114,426	Legal Tenders.....	Dec. 1,211,916
Circulation.....	Inc. 88,139		

The following are the totals for a series of weeks past :

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Legal Tenders.	Aggregate Clearings.
July 3.....	258,398,471	23,520,267	34,217,973	179,929,467	46,737,363	846,763,301
July 10.....	258,434,942	20,296,912	34,277,945	183,197,239	45,702,728	676,540,290
July 17.....	257,008,489	31,055,450	34,178,437	188,431,701	51,859,706	711,328,141
July 24.....	259,641,889	30,079,424	34,110,798	193,622,460	54,271,362	558,455,061
July 31.....	260,530,225	27,877,933	34,068,677	196,416,443	56,101,877	614,456,487
Aug. 7.....	261,879,357	26,003,925	33,947,955	200,230,408	56,056,834	614,875,633
Aug. 14.....	268,515,365	24,174,499	32,992,267	196,952,711	54,730,089	558,231,637
Aug. 21.....	262,741,133	21,594,510	34,081,104	192,021,546	53,070,811	566,650,530
Aug. 28.....	261,012,109	19,469,102	33,999,742	188,754,589	52,792,834	603,801,341
Sept. 4.....	262,549,389	17,461,742	33,960,035	191,101,086	55,829,782	566,889,975
Sept. 11.....	267,864,533	14,912,066	33,964,196	188,824,324	51,487,507	791,753,344
Sept. 18.....	267,490,034	14,535,109	33,972,759	185,390,130	51,259,197	668,419,788
Sept. 25.....	263,441,823	13,968,481	33,966,081	189,230,793	50,025,081	889,274,473
Oct. 2.....	255,239,649	15,902,849	31,163,409	183,134,508	54,209,083	792,593,724
Oct. 9.....	250,749,974	21,513,536	31,178,925	179,214,675	52,017,583	623,880,822
Oct. 16.....	245,537,984	20,399,070	31,217,114	178,642,936	53,229,514	534,390,362

BOSTON BANKS.—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House, Monday, Oct. 18, 1869.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	L. T. Notes.	Deposits.	Clearings.
Atlantic.....	\$750,000	\$1,608,545	\$2,328	\$143,975	\$419,407	\$443,559
Atlas.....	1,500,000	2,540,797	1,806	361,307	595,278	733,712
Blackstone.....	1,500,000	3,146,747	8,886	200,833	1,155,239	794,965
Boston.....	1,000,000	1,881,049	7,143	181,150	578,394	598,471
Boylston.....	500,000	1,465,412	1,018	157,920	700,667	443,104
Columbian.....	1,000,000	2,196,779	3,902	300,667	654,335	795,573
Continental.....	1,000,000	1,900,603	.....	158,358	637,645	568,563
Eliot.....	1,000,000	2,399,910	149,728	34,369	847,102	736,323
Merchants'.....	3,000,000	5,944,673	10,876	42,288	998,477	100,115
Peoples' Hall.....	1,000,000	2,532,057	28,893	375,308	1,185,170	586,691
Freeman's.....	600,000	1,455,165	14,116	101,236	540,058	355,416
Globe.....	1,000,000	2,338,461	882	252,143	1,345,511	307,025
Hamilton.....	750,000	1,429,938	14,547	111,011	639,410	242,789
Howard.....	750,000	1,813,424	1,586	98,977	471,628	444,119
Market.....	800,000	1,436,468	12,860	89,057	477,468	363,170

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
REPRESENTED BY THE LAST SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, OCT. 23, TOGETHER
WITH THE AMOUNT OF BONDS AND NUMBER OF SHARES SOLD AT BOTH BOARDS IN THE SAME WEEK.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.							STOCKS AND SECURITIES.						
	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.		Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
American Gold Coin (SPK Exch'ge)							Railroad Stocks:						
United States 6s, 1881 coupon.	120%	130	130%	130	130%	130%	Boston, Hartford & Erie.			18			No. 200
do do 6s, 1881 coupon.		119%	119%	119%	119%	119%	Central of New Jersey.	100	101%	101%	100%	101%	1,118
do do 6s, 5-30s (62) coupon.		119%	119%	119%	119%	119%	Chicago and Alton.	100	145%	144	143	143	800
do do 6s, 5-30s do regis'd.		119%	115%	115%	114%	114%	do do preferred.	100	144	143	143	143	800
do do 6s, 5-30s (64) coupon.	119%	119%	119%	119%	119%	119%	Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.	100	161	161	160	160	100
do do 6s, 5-30s do regis'd.		119%	119%	119%	119%	119%	Chicago and Great Eastern.	100	71%	71%	71%	71%	10,408
do do 6s, 5-30s (65) coupon.		119%	119%	119%	119%	119%	Chicago and Northwestern.	100	71%	71%	71%	71%	1,965
do do 6s, 5-30s do regis'd.		119%	119%	119%	119%	119%	Chicago, Rock Island and Pac.	100	71%	71%	71%	71%	4,215
do do 6s, 5-30s (65 n.) coupon.	117%	118	118	118	117%	117%	Cleveland, Col. Cin. and Ind.	100	75%	75%	75%	75%	349
do do 6s, 5-30s do regis'd.		118	118	118	117%	117%	Columbus C. & Ind. Cent.	100	24%	24%	24%	24%	1,000
do do 6s, 5-30s (1887) coupon.	117%	118%	118%	118	117%	117%	Cleveland and Pittsburgh.	50	99%	98	98	97	1,500
do do 6s, 5-30s do regis'd.		118	118	117%	117%	117%	Delaware, Lackawana and West.	50	110%	110	109%	109	280
do do 6s, 5-30s (1888) coupon.	117%	118	118	117%	117%	117%	Dubuque & Sioux City.	100	31%	30%	30%	31%	5,680
do do 6s, Oregon War 1881							Erie.	100	31%	30%	30%	31%	1,100
do do 6s, do. (4 y'ly)							Hannibal and St. Joseph.	100	109%	110%	110	110%	800
do do 6s, Currency.	107%	107%	107%	107%	107%	107%	Hannibal and St. Joseph pref.	100	108	108	107%	107%	6,800
do do 6s, 1871 coupon.							Harlem.	100	137	138	146	145	2,700
do do 6s, 1871 registered.							Hudson River.	100	165	166%	171	173%	149
do do 6s, 1874 coupon.							Illinois Central.	100	100	100	100	100	30,16
do do 6s, 1874 registered.							Jolet & Chicago.	100	90%	91%	92%	92%	804
do do 6s, 10-40s coupon.	108%	108%	108%	108%	107%	107%	Lake Shore and Mich. South.	100	90%	91%	92%	92%	4,810
do do 6s, 10-40s registered.	108	108	108	107%	107%	107%	Long Island.	100	81	81%	81%	81%	4,712
State:							Macdonald and Western.	100	88%	88%	88%	88%	970
Alabama 6s.	92%						Marletta and Cincinnati, 1st pref.	50	123	123%	123%	123%	80
do do.							do do 2d pref.	50	123	123%	123%	123%	80
California 6s.	128						Michigan Central.	100	67	65%	68	69%	804
Connecticut 6s.							Milwaukee and St. Paul.	100	81	81%	81%	81%	4,810
Georgia 6s.							do do pref.	100	88%	88%	88%	88%	4,712
do 7s (new).	92						Morris & Essex.	50	88%	88%	88%	88%	970
Illinois Canal Bonds, 1860.						91%	New Haven and Hartford.	100	182	184%	188%	191	7,510
do Registered, 1860.							New York Central.	100	182	184%	188%	191	192
do 6s, con., '79, aft. '60-65-70							do do New Haven.	100	136%	136%	136%	136%	80
do do do 1877.							do do scrip.	100	120	120	120	120	3,800
do do do 1879.							New Jersey.	100	27%	27	26%	27%	27
Indiana 6s.							Norwich & Worcester.	100	27%	27	26%	27%	27
Kentucky 6s.							Ohio and Mississippi.	100	27%	27	26%	27%	27
Louisiana 6s.							do do pref.	100	222	84%	84%	84%	85
Louisiana 6s Levee Bonds.			64	63%	64	64%	Panama.	100	96	96%	96	96%	2,479
do 8s Levee Bonds.							Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. guar.	100	96	96%	96	96%	11,904
Michigan 6s, 1878.	87%	87		87%	87%	87%	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg.	50	30	31%	32	32	50
Missouri 6s.	88%						St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute.	100	59	60	60	60	200
do 6s, (Han. & St. Jos. R.R.)							do do do pref.	100	64	66	65%	65%	4,650
New York 6s, 1873.							Third Avenue.	100	77	77	77	77	200
do 6s, 1874.							Toledo, Wabash and Western.	100	77	77	77	77	4,650
do 7s, State B'y B'd (reg.)							do do do pref.	100	77	77	77	77	200
do do do (reg.)							Railroad Bonds:						
North Carolina 6s.	47%	47		47	47%	47%	American Dock & Improvement 7s.						
do 6s (new, spec' tax)	44%	44	43%	43%	43%	43%	Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie, 1st.	100	93	93	93	93	5,000
do 6s, (new)	40%	40%	40	40%	39	38	Central Pacific gold bonds.						
Ohio 6s, 1870.							Chicago and Alton, Sinking Fund.						
South Carolina 6s, old.	72						do do 1st mortgage.						
South Carolina 6s, new.							do do Income.						
Tennessee 6s.							Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, S.p.c.						
do 6s (old)	61	60%	61	60%	62	62	Chicago & Milwaukee, 1st mort.						
do 6s, (new)	54%	54	55%	54%	54%	53%	Chic. & Northwest, Sinking Fund.						
Virginia 6s, (old)	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	do do Interest b'nds						
do 6s, (new)	53	53	53	53	53	53	do do 1st mort.						
do 6s, (reg.)							do do consol'd.						
Municipal:							do do equip. bonds						
Brooklyn 6s, Water Loan.							Chicago, R. I. and Pac. 7 percent.						
do 6s, Park Loan.							Chicago & Rock Island, 1st.						
Jersey City Water Loan.							Cin., Ham. & Dayton, 1st.						
Kings County 6s.							Cleveland and Pittsburgh, cons.						
New York 6s, 1870.							do do 4th mortgage.						
do 6s, 1875.							Cleveland and Toledo, Sink'g Fund						
Bank Stocks:							Col. Chi. & Ind. Central 1st.						
American Exchange.	100						do do 2d m.						
Bank of America.	100						Delaware, Lackawana & West, 1st m.						
Bank of New York.	100						do do do 2d m.						
Bank of Republic.	100						Erie, 1st mortgage, 1868.						
Central.	100						do 2d mortgage, 1879.						
Commonwealth.	100						do 3d mortgage, 1883.						
Commerce.	100						do 4th mortgage, 1880.						
Continental.	100						do 5th mortgage.						
Corn Exchange.	100						Galena & Chicago, 1st.						
Court.	100						Great Western, 1st mortgage, 1888.						
Hanover.	100						Great Western, 2d mortgage.						
Mechanics.	100						Han. & St. Jos., 1st convertible.						
Metropolitan.	100						Harlem, 1st mortgage, 1869-72.						
Manhattan.	100						Hudson River, 1st mortgage, 1869.						
Merchants.	100						do do 2d mort. (S. F.), '85.						
Merchants Exchange.	100						Illinois Central bonds.						
Nassau.	100						Lake Shore, div. bonds.						
Ninth.	100						Mariposa Trustee 10s certifi'cs.						
North America.	100						Michigan Central 8s, new, 1883.						
Ocean.	100						do do old.						
Park.	100						Michigan Southern, Sinking Fund.						
Phoenix.	100						do do 2d mort., 7s.						
Shoe and Leather.	100						Milwaukee and St. Paul, 1st mort.						
State of New York.	100						do do do 2d mort.						
Teut.	100						do do do 3d mort.						
Union.	100						do do do 1st mort.						
Miscellaneous Stocks:							do do do 1st mort.						
Coal.							Morris and Essex, 1st mortgage.						
Ashburton.	25						do do do 2d mortgage.						
Central.	100						do do do construction.						
Cumberland.	100						New York Central 6s, 1883.						
Delaware and Hudson.	100						do do do 6s Real estate.						
Pennsylvania.	100						do do do 6s 1887.						
Wilkes Barre.	50						do do do 7s, 1876.						
Gas.							N. Y. & New Haven 6s.						
Citizens.	50						do do 1st.						
Improvement.	50						do do 2d.						
Brunswick City Land.	100						Ohio and Mississippi, 1st mortgage						
Canton.	100						do do consol. bonds						
Cary.	100						Pitts'g, Ft. Wayne & Chic., 1st m.						
Telegraph.	100						do do do 2d mort.						
Western Union.	100						do do do 3d mort.						
Steamship.	100						Pacific T's, guar. by St. of Mo.						
Pacific Mail.	100						St. Louis, Alton & Terre H. 1st m.						
Union Navigation.	100						do do do 2d, pref.						
Express.							do do do Income.						
Adams.	100						St. Louis & Iron Mountain, 1st m.						
American.	100						Toledo & Wabash, 1st mort., ext.						
American and M. Union.	100						do do do 2d mortgage.						
Merchants' Union.	100						do do do equipment.						
United States.	100						do do do cons. con.						
Wells, Fargo & Co.	100						Long Dock bonds.						
Mariposa Gold.	100						Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw, 1st, E.D.						
Mariposa preferred.	100						Western Union 7s.						
Quicksilver.	100												
Miscellaneous—Bankers & Bro. Ass.	100												
Union Trust.	100												

The Railway Monitor.

EXPLANATION OF THE STOCK AND BOND TABLES.

1. The Table of Railroad, Canal and Other Stocks, on the next page, comprises all Companies of which the stock is sold in any of the principal cities (except merely local corporations), or upon which dividends are paid. Quotations are always given of the per cent value, whatever the par of the stock may be. The figures just after the name of the company indicate the date of the CHRONICLE in which a report of the Company was last published. A star (*) indicates leased roads; in the dividend column x=extra; s=stock or scrip.

2. The Tables of Railroad, Canal and Other Bonds occupy in all, four pages, two of which will be published in each number. In these pages the bonds of Companies which have been consolidated are sometimes given under the name of Consolidated Corporation. The date given in brackets immediately after the name of each Company, indicates the time at which the statement of its finances was made. In the "Interest Column" the abbreviations are as follows: J. & J.=January and July; F. & A.=February and August; M. & S.=March and September; A. & O.=April and October; M. & N.=May and November; J. & D.=June and December. Q=Quarterly, beginning with January; Q=F=Quarterly, beginning with February; Q=M=Quarterly, beginning with March.

3. The Table of United States and State Securities will be published monthly, on the last Saturday of the month.

4. Quotations of Southern Securities are given in a separate Table.

5. No reliable prices of Insurance Stocks can possibly be made.

WEEKLY RAILROAD EARNINGS FOR THE LATEST WEEK REPORTED.				
Road.	Week.	1869.	1868.	Inc. Dec.
Chicago and Alton.....	2d Oct...	121,018	132,660	11,642
Chicago and Northwestern.....	2d Oct...	310,993	350,913	39,920
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.....	2d Oct...	130,200	126,673	3,527
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern.....	2d Oct...	283,463	259,066	24,397
Marietta and Cincinnati.....	2d Oct...	31,313	32,255	6,068
Michigan Central.....	1st Oct...	102,507	107,301	4,794
Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	2d Oct...	231,800	255,577	23,777
St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute.....	1st Oct...	48,218		
Toledo, Wapak and Western.....	1st Oct...	96,239	87,148	9,091

HARTFORD AND NEW HAVEN RAILROAD.—The earnings of this road for the years ending August 31, 1868 and 1869, were as follows:

	1868.	1869.
From passengers.....	\$891,091 20	\$978,830 50
" freight.....	632,454 06	774,796 80
" express.....	114,709 50	56,309 41
" mail.....	55,627 28	23,754 48
" rents, etc.....	3,452 35	8,001 01
	\$1,697,334 39	\$1,811,682 20

Expenses, viz.:		
Repairs of road and bridges.....	\$226,427 99	\$312,837 50
Wood, coal and oil.....	96,318 14	111,102 02
Material and labor on engines and cars, and new cars and engines.....	224,838 38	242,646 91
Transportation account and general expenses.....	325,867 95	347,886 94
Station repairs and improvements.....	48,009 83	55,247 82
Lost and damaged goods, gratuities, etc.....	3,472 79	7,677 36
	\$1,024,935 08	\$1,078,378 55

Net earnings.....	\$672,399 31	733,303 65
Interest and taxes.....	190,808 50	185,084 24
Balance.....	\$481,590 81	\$548,219 41

Compared with the previous year, the gross earnings of 1868-9 show an increase of \$114,347 81, with an increase in expenses of \$53,443 47—making the increase in net earnings, \$60,904 31. The balance remaining after the payment of interest and taxes is \$68,628 60 more than that of the preceding year.

BALANCE SHEET, AUGUST 31.

Capital stock.....	\$3,300,000 00	Railway building, grounds, &c.....	\$3,407,384 76
Bonds.....	927,000 00	Real estate, land and dwellings.....	182,317 43
Contingent fund.....	427,875 65	Bonds purchased.....	33,000 00
Reserve fund.....	150,000 00	Timberland Bridge stock.....	8,889 67
Profit and loss.....	253,011 41	Equipment engines and cars.....	254,000 00
Dividends unpaid.....	7,097 00	Wood, oak, and tools on hand.....	253,440 07
Debts due by the Co.....	62,856 64	Due the company, including accounts due from the N. Y. & N. H. R. R. Co. adjusted, and funds in hands of agents.....	474,697 48
	\$5,126,789 70	Connecticut River Bridge.....	176,577 39
		Steamboat Orient.....	196,083 81
		New Wharf, New Haven.....	45,328 57
		Windsor Locks and Suffolk R. R. Co.....	1,344 18
		Cash.....	153,397 37
			\$5,126,789 70

At the meeting of stockholders it was resolved to accept the legislative permission to issue \$3,000,000 new stock.

TESTS OF STEEL RAILS.—The circular of Messrs. John A. Griswold & Co., of Troy, New York, thus describes their method of testing steel rails:

1st. A testing ingot from each five-ton ladleful of liquid steel is hammered into a bar and tested for malleability and hardness, and especially for toughness, by bending it double cold. In case any test bar falls below the standard established as suitable for rails, all the ingots cast from that ladleful of steel are laid aside for other use.

2d. All the ingots, and each rail rolled from them, are stamped with the number of the charge or ladleful. A piece is cut from one rail in each charge, and tested by placing it on iron supports a foot apart, and dropping a weight of five tons upon the middle of it from a height proportioned to the pattern of rail. A blow equivalent to a ton weight falling 10 to 15 feet is considered a severe test. We use a five-ton weight falling from a less height, believing that it more nearly represents in kind (although it of course exaggerates in severity) the test of actual service in the track.

"In case a test rail does not stand the blow deemed proper and agreed upon, the whole of the rails made from that charge or ladleful of steel are marked No. 2, and sold for use in siding, where their possible breaking would do no great harm, and where their greater hardness and resistance to wear would be specially valuable."

"In addition to this double test, the rails are rigidly inspected for surface imperfections."

"We believe that these tests render it practically impossible for us to send out rails of inferior quality."

"We further invite railway companies to send inspectors to our works to witness the tests mentioned, and other tests and inspections agreed upon."

MEMPHIS, October 7.—The Board of Aldermen this afternoon accepted the offer by J. E. Tainter, of New York, of \$100,000 cash for 520 shares of the Little Rock Railroad stock, provided that said parties can give sufficient guarantee to a committee, consisting of Major Leftwich, R. C. Brinkley, and F. H. Cassel, that the road will be completed within nine months, and that it shall never be run contrary to the interests of Memphis.

For other Railroad Items, see COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS, on a previous page.

MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Central Pacific—in gold.				
1867.	1868.	1869.	1867.	1868.
(94 m.)	(350 m.)	(690 m.)	(280 m.)	(280 m.)
\$38,169	\$44,463	\$121,604	\$243,787	\$276,116
51,581	86,937	\$218,982	157,832	275,139
60,029	81,396	\$291,308	235,961	267,094
51,156	96,481	\$486,048	292,165	279,121
96,328	106,835	\$682,270	335,510	303,342
121,708	164,729	\$750,000	342,357	384,564
174,312	259,590	\$770,000	354,244	404,012
181,297	251,832	\$1,185,484	415,982	558,160
200,650	262,720	\$97,500	480,999	480,196
212,109	296,422		426,752	503,745
128,156	256,532		359,103	409,658
75,571	242,743		330,169	361,700
1,421,625	\$2,300,767		Year	3,892,861 4,508,642

Chicago and Alton.				
1867.	1868.	1869.	1867.	1868.
(280 m.)	(280 m.)	(431 m.)	(1,152 m.)	(1,152 m.)
\$243,787	\$276,116	\$339,762	\$696,147	\$724,890
157,832	275,139	\$304,327	574,664	807,473
235,961	267,094	\$393,648	757,194	850,192
292,165	279,121	\$331,148	774,280	1,094,597
335,510	303,342	\$345,556	895,712	1,206,796
342,357	384,564	\$391,655	898,357	1,167,544
354,244	404,012	\$353,734	880,324	1,091,406
415,982	558,160	\$601,696	1,063,236	1,351,040
480,999	480,196	\$501,258	1,451,254	1,518,483
426,752	503,745		1,511,056	1,574,905
359,103	409,658		1,210,387	1,135,334
330,169	361,700		918,088	1,001,892
Year	4,712,248	13,429,534	Year	4,358,611 4,797,401

Chicago & Northwestern.				
1867.	1868.	1869.	1867.	1868.
(1,152 m.)	(1,152 m.)	(1,157 m.)	(410 m.)	(454 m.)
\$696,147	\$724,890	\$871,212	\$292,047	\$308,587
574,664	807,473	\$877,254	224,621	297,464
757,194	850,192	\$1,149,258	272,454	276,431
774,280	1,094,597	\$1,092,378	268,369	501,562
895,712	1,206,796	\$1,269,934	297,625	316,708
898,357	1,167,544	\$1,258,284	276,651	378,456
880,324	1,091,406	\$1,167,155	297,512	341,885
1,063,236	1,351,040	\$1,032,813	444,424	568,380
1,451,254	1,518,483	\$1,331,139	566,403	753,386
1,511,056	1,574,905		599,548	591,309
1,210,387	1,135,334		442,274	424,554
918,088	1,001,892		377,053	433,494
Year	4,358,611	4,797,401	Year	4,613,748 4,981,149

Chic. Rock Is. and Pacific.				
1867.	1868.	1869.	1867.	1868.
(410 m.)	(454 m.)	(530-94 m.)	(524 m.)	(524 m.)
\$292,047	\$308,587	\$351,767	\$200,798	\$265,136
224,621	297,464	\$319,441	311,068	338,335
272,454	276,431	\$645,789	379,761	378,735
268,369	501,562	\$362,900	391,163	404,419
297,625	316,708	\$419,000	358,001	399,269
276,651	378,456	\$508,000	304,222	365,116
297,512	341,885	\$440,300	312,579	686,934
444,424	568,380	\$450,900	428,762	837,827
566,403	753,386		497,867	1,307,496
599,548	591,309		539,435	543,886
442,274	424,554		423,341	436,395
377,053	433,494		370,757	437,502
Year	4,613,748	4,981,149	Year	4,013,300

Illinois Central.				
1867.	1868.	1869.	1867.	1868.
(708 m.)	(708 m.)	(708 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)
\$647,119	\$687,442	\$681,656	\$94,136	\$92,433
524,371	586,165	\$558,782	78,976	81,599
417,071	444,443	\$608,780	84,652	98,482
440,371	518,800	\$595,355	108,461	109,526
477,007	572,551	\$555,046	90,626	95,416
516,494	626,248	\$740,949	90,635	96,924
526,242	549,714	\$661,793	106,594	108,413
709,326	763,779	\$790,328	114,716	126,556
728,530	889,966	\$915,020	131,217	121,519
823,901	931,529		142,923	125,065
727,909	685,400		132,387	119,169
613,380	681,040		123,383	121,403
7,160,991	7,817,620		Year	1,258,713 1,294,095

Marietta and Cincinnati.				
1867.	1868.	1869.	1867.	1868.
(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(329 m.)	(329 m.)
\$94,136	\$92,433	\$98,510	\$304,097	\$343,890
78,976	81,599	\$1,660	283,669	304,112
84,652	98,482	\$108,558	375,210	326,886
108,461	109,526	\$419,526	362,783	415,758
90,626	95,416	\$111,037	393,962	369,625
90,635	96,924	\$118,646	384,977	335,501
106,594	108,413	\$109,502	313,021	321,013
114,716	126,556	\$129,383	358,962	392,942
131,217	121,519	\$140,473	464,775	456,974
142,923	125,065		506,292	511,820
132,387	119,169		412,933	410,825
123,383	121,403		330,373	390,671
Year	4,371,071	4,570,014	Year	4,613,748 4,981,149

Michigan Central.				
1867.	1868.	1869.	1867.	1868.
(329 m.)	(329 m.)	(329 m.)	(524 m.)	(524 m.)
\$304,097	\$343,890	\$394,119	\$200,798	\$265,136
283,669	304,112	\$329,636	311,068	338,335
375,210	326,886	\$386,527	379,761	378,735
362,783	415,758	\$411,314	391,163	404,419
393,962	369,625	\$404,646	358,001	399,269
384,977	335,501	\$366,622	304,222	365,116
313,021	321,013	\$329,950	312,579	686,934
358,962	392,942	\$353,569	428,762	837,827
464,775	456,974	\$473,546	497,867	1,307,496
506,292	511,820		539,435	543,886
412,933	410,825		423,341	436,395
330,373	390,671		370,757	437,502
Year	4,371,071	4,570,014	Year	4,613,748 4,981,149

Mich. So. & N. Indiana.				
1867.	1868.	1869.	1867.	1868.
(524 m.)	(524 m.)	(524 m.)	(524 m.)	(524 m.)
\$200,798	\$265,136	\$351,767	\$200,798	\$265,136
311,068	338,335	\$357,409	379,761	378,735
391,163	404,419	\$473,544	358,001	399,269
304,222	365,116	\$440,300	312,579	686,934
428,762	837,827	\$838,775	497,867	1,307,496
539,435	543,886		423,341	436,395
370,757	437,502		370,757	437,502
Year	4,613,748	4,981,149	Year	4,613,748 4,981,149

Milwaukee & St. Paul.				
1867.	1868.	1869.	1867.	1868.
(785 m.)	(890 m.)	(825 m.)	(340 m.)	(340 m.)
\$319,765	\$390,228	\$451,130	\$242,793	\$211,973
340,766	391,202	\$330,233	219,064	231,351
361,145	383,507	\$420,771	279,647	265,906

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

Subscribers will confer a great favor by giving us immediate notice of any error discovered in our Tables.

COMPANIES.				DIVIDEND.		PRICE.		COMPANIES.				DIVIDEND.		PRICE.			
For a full explanation of this table, see <i>Railway Monitor</i> , on the preceding page.				Stock Out-stand- ing.	Periods.	Last paid.		For a full explanation of this table, see <i>Railway Monitor</i> , on the preceding page.				Stock Out-stand- ing.	Periods.	Last paid.			
						Date.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.					Date.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Railroads.																	
Allegheny Valley	PAR	2,241,250	Jan. & July.	50	52					Old Colony and Newport	PAR	4,943,420	Jan. & July.	July, '69	8	97 1/2	97 1/2
Atlantic and Gulf	100	3,691,200	Jan. & July.	2	59	61				Orange and Alexandria	100	2,063,655	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '69	4	54 1/2	56
Atlan. & St. Lawrence	Oct. 15.	2,494,500	July, '69	4	125					Oswego and Syracuse	50	482,400	Quarterly.	Oct., '69	6	20 1/2	21 1/2
Atlanta and West Point	Sept. 13.	1,282,200	July, '69	3 1/2	48					Pacific (of Missouri)	100	3,699,000	May & Nov.	May, '69	5	112 1/2	113 1/2
Augusta and Savannah	100	738,700	Jan. & July.	3 1/2	48					Pennsylvania Mar. 6	50	33,840,782	Jan. & July.	Jan., '69	4	97 1/2	98 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio	100	18,151,982	April & Oct.	5	146 1/2					Philadelphia and Erie	50	6,004,200	Jan. & July.	Jan., '69	5	96 1/2	96 1/2
Washington Branch	100	1,650,000	April & Oct.	5	46	48				do do pref.	27	2,400,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '69	4	96 1/2	96 1/2
Parkersburg Branch	50	600,000	Quarterly.	1 1/2	17 1/2					Philadelphia and Trenton	100	26,250,350	Jan. & July.	July, '69	5 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Berkshire	100	14,964,100	Jan. & July.	5	146 1/2					Philadel. Germant. & Norristh	50	1,587,700	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '69	5	139 1/2	140 1/2
Boston and Albany	100	800,000	May & Nov.	5	134	134 1/2				Philadel. Wilming. & Baltimore	50	9,084,300	Jan. & July.	July, '69	4	108 1/2	109 1/2
Boston, Conn. & Montreal	100	18,939,300	Jan. & July.	5	134	134 1/2				Pittsburg and Connellsville	50	1,735,326	Jan. & July.	Jan., '69	5	110 1/2	111 1/2
Boston and Lowell	500	2,169,000	Jan. & July.	5	134	134 1/2				Pittsburg, Cin. & St. Louis	50	3,000,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '69	5	110 1/2	111 1/2
Boston and Maine	Sept. 18.	4,550,000	Jan. & July.	5	134	134 1/2				do do do pref.	50	3,000,000	Quarterly.	Oct., '69	1 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Boston and Providence	100	3,360,000	Jan. & July.	5	134	134 1/2				Pitts. Ft. W. & C. Guar.	Aug. 21.	19,665,000	Jan. & July.	July, '69	3	117 1/2	118 1/2
Buffalo, New York and Erie	100	950,000	June & Dec.	3 1/2	119 1/2					Portland and Kennebec (new)	100	581,100	Jan. & July.	Jan., '69	1	117 1/2	118 1/2
Burlington and Missouri River	100	1,235,000	Jan. & July.	5	119 1/2					Portland, Saco & Ports	Sept. 18.	1,240,000	June & Dec.	June, '69	3	gold	118 1/2
do do	pref. 100	380,000	Feb. & Aug.	5	119 1/2					Providence and Worcester	100	1,900,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '69	5	110 1/2	111 1/2
Camden and Albany	100	5,000,000	Feb. & Aug.	5	119 1/2					Raritan and Delaware Bay	100	2,530,700	April & Oct.	Oct., '69	3 1/2		
Camden and Atlantic	50	377,100	Jan. & July.	3	30					Rensselaer and Saratoga con.	100	2,550,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '69	5	110 1/2	111 1/2
do do	do preferred.	50	781,200	Jan. & July.	3	30				Richmond and Danville	100	847,100	Jan. & July.	Jan., '69	5	105 1/2	106 1/2
Cape Cod	60	801,905	Jan. & July.	3	30					Richmond and Petersburg	100	847,100	Jan. & July.	Jan., '69	5	105 1/2	106 1/2
Catawissa	50	1,159,500	May & Nov.	3	74 1/2	75				Rome, Watert. & Ogdensburg	100	2,500,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '69	5	105 1/2	106 1/2
do preferred	50	2,340,000	May & Nov.	3	74 1/2	75				do do	100	1,000,000	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '69	8 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
Cedar Rapids and Missouri	100	5,432,000	May & Nov.	3 1/2	100					St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute	100	2,300,000	Annually.	May, '69	7	50 1/2	50 1/2
do do	do pref.	100	June & Dec.	3 1/2	100					do do do pref.	100	2,040,000	Annually.	May, '69	7	50 1/2	50 1/2
Central Georgia & Banking Co.	100	4,666,300	June & Dec.	3 1/2	100					St. Louis, Jacksonv. & Chicago	100	1,469,429	Annually.	May, '69	7	50 1/2	50 1/2
Central of New Jersey	100	150,000	Jan. & July.	3 1/2	100					Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark	100	901,541	Jan. & July.	July, '69	3 1/2		
Central Ohio	50	2,500,000	June & Dec.	3 1/2	50	50 1/2				Schuylkill Valley	50	576,000	Jan. & July.	July, '69	2 1/2		
do preferred	50	500,000	June & Dec.	3 1/2	50	50 1/2				Shamokin Valley & Pottsville	50	869,450	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '69	3	114 1/2	115 1/2
Chesapeake, preferred	100	2,085,925	Jan. & July.	2 1/2	84 1/2					Shore Line Railway	100	635,300	Jan. & July.	Jan., '69	4	90 1/2	91 1/2
Chicago and Alton	Mar. 27.	1,282,200	Mar. & Sept.	5	144 1/2					South Carolina	50	3,240,275	Jan. & July.	Jan., '69	5	110 1/2	111 1/2
do do	do preferred.	100	2,425,400	Mar. & Sept.	5	144 1/2				South Side (P. & L.)	100	1,365,600	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '69	4 1/2		
Chic. Burling. & Quincy	Aug. 7.	13,825,025	Mar. & Sept.	5	159 1/2					South West Georgia	Sept. 11.	3,339,900	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '69	4 1/2		
Chicago and Eastern	100	4,380,000	Jan. & July.	5	71 1/2	71 1/2				Syracuse, Binghamton & N. York	100	1,314,150	Jan. & July.	Jan., '69	6	112 1/2	113 1/2
Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska	100	1,000,000	Jan. & July.	5	71 1/2	71 1/2				Terre Haute and Indianapolis	50	1,985,150	Jan. & July.	Jan., '69	5	110 1/2	111 1/2
Chicago and Milwaukee	100	2,227,000	June & Dec.	5	71 1/2	71 1/2				Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw	100	2,700,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '69	5	110 1/2	111 1/2
Chicago and Northwest	Aug. 21.	14,390,161	June & Dec.	5	71 1/2	71 1/2				do do do 1st pref.	100	1,700,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '69	5	110 1/2	111 1/2
Chic. Rock Is. & Pac.	100	18,159,081	June & Dec.	5	84 1/2	84 1/2				do do do 2d pref.	100	1,000,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '69	5	110 1/2	111 1/2
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton	100	3,521,664	April & Oct.	5	84 1/2	84 1/2				Toledo, Washab & Western	100	2,827,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '69	5	110 1/2	111 1/2
Cincinnati, Richm. & Chicago	100	374,100	Jan. & July.	5	84 1/2	84 1/2				do do do	100	1,000,000	May & Nov.	May, '69	3 1/2	75	81
Cincinnati, Sand. & Cleveland	50	2,369,080	Jan. & July.	5	84 1/2	84 1/2				Utica and Black River	100	1,497,700	Jan. & July.	Jan., '69	4	101 1/2	102 1/2
Cincinnati and Zanesville	50	1,676,345	Jan. & July.	5	84 1/2	84 1/2				Vermont and Canada	100	2,240,000	June & Dec.	June, '69	4	101 1/2	102 1/2
Clev. Col. Cin. & Ind.	May 15.	10,460,900	Feb. & Aug.	3 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2				Virginia Central	100	2,830,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '69	2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Cleveland and Mahoning	50	3,056,750	May & Nov.	3 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2				Virginia and Tennessee	100	2,941,791	Jan. & July.	Jan., '69	5 & 30 1/2		
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	Mar. 27.	1,000,000	Quarterly.	3 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2				do do do pref.	100	555,500	Jan. & July.	Jan., '69	4 1/2		
Columbus, Chic. & Ind. Central	100	11,100,000	Quarterly.	3 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2				Western (N. Carolina)	100	1,000,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '69	4	110 1/2	111 1/2
Columbus and Xenia	50	1,736,900	Dec. & June	3 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2				Wilmington and Manchester	100	1,147,018	Jan. & July.	Jan., '69	4 1/2		
Concord	100	1,500,000	May & Nov.	3 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2				Wilmington and Weldon	100	1,463,775	Jan. & July.	Jan., '69	4 1/2		
Concord and Portsmouth	100	1,500,000	Jan. & July.	3 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2				Worcester and Nashua	100	1,350,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '69	4 1/2		
Connecticut & Passumpsic	pref. 100	2,084,200	Feb. & Aug.	3 1/2	88	90				Canal.							
Connecticut River	100	1,700,000	Jan. & July.	3 1/2	88	90				Chesapeake and Delaware	50	1,985,568	June & Dec.	June, '69	8	80 1/2	82 1/2
Cumberland Valley	50	3,116,900	April & Oct.	4	130					Chesapeake and Ohio	25	8,229,594	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '69	4	122 1/2	123 1/2
Dayton and Cincinnati	100	891,206	Jan. & July.	5	110 1/2					Delaware and Hudson	50	1,635,350	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '69	5	123 1/2	124 1/2
Delaware	50	1,316,900	April & Oct.	4	130					Delaware and Raritan	100	1,000,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '69	5	123 1/2	124 1/2
Delaware, Lackaw. & Western	50	14,100,600	Jan. & July.	5	110 1/2					Lehigh Coal and Navigation	50	8,739,800	May & Nov.	May, '69	3	68 1/2	69 1/2
Detroit and Milwaukee	June 27.	432,350	Jan. & July.	5	110 1/2					Lehigh and Navigation Co.	100	728,100	Jan. & July.	Jan., '69	3	68 1/2	69 1/2
Dubuque and Sioux City	100	2,142,250	Jan. & July.	3 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2				Morris (consolidated)	100	1,125,000	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '69	10 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2
do do	do pref.	100	1,988,170	Jan. & July.	3 1/2	108 1/2				do preferred	100	1,175,000	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '69	10 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2
Duquesne and Erie	100	3,633,300	Jan. & July.	4	114					Pennsylvania	50	4,300,000	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '69	6	18 1/2	19 1/2
Durban (Mass.)	100	2,000,000	Jan. & July.	4	114					Schuylkill Navigation (consol.)	50	1,908,337	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '69	6	18 1/2	19 1/2
East Tenn.	100	2,000,000	Jan. & July.	4	114					do do	50	2,888,977	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '69	6	18 1/2	19 1/2
East Tennessee and Virginia	100	1,902,000	Jan. & July.	4	114					Susquehanna & Tide Water	50	2,002,746	Jan. & July.	Jan., '69	5	10 1/2	11 1/2
Elmira and Williamsport	50	500,000	May & Nov.	2 1/2	80					Union, preferred	50	2,907,550	Jan. & July.	Jan., '69	5	10 1/2	11 1/2
do do	do pref.	50	500,000	Jan. & July.	2 1/2	80				West Branch and Susquehanna	50	1,100,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '69	5	10 1/2	11 1/2
Erie	100																

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

Subscribers will confer a great favor by giving us immediate notice of any error discovered in our Tables.
 Pages 1 and 2 of Bonds will be published next week.

COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED.		Amount Outstanding	INTEREST.			Principal Payable.	PRICE.		COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED.		Amount Outstanding	INTEREST.			Principal Payable.	PRICE.	
For a full explanation of this Table see "Railroad Monitor" on a preceding page.			Rate.	When paid.	Where paid.		Bid.	Asked	For a full explanation of this Table see "Railroad Monitor" on a preceding page.			Rate.	When paid.	Where paid.		Bid.	Asked
Railroads:																	
<i>New London North</i> (Jan. 1, '69):									<i>Philadelphia & Read</i> (Dec. 1, '68):								
Mortgage Bonds.....		60,000	7	J. & D.	N. London	1871	....	....	Loan of 1849.....		401,600	6	A. & O.	Philadel.	1870	100%	100%
1st Mort. extension.....		300,000	6	A. & O.	New York	1885	....	....	Loan of 1861.....		106,000	6	J. & J.	Boston.	1871	85%	85%
Convertible Bonds.....		300,000	7	J. & J.	"	1872	....	....	Loans of '48, '48 and '48.....		2,497,800	6	J. & J.	"	1880	85 1/2	85 1/2
<i>N. Orl. & Gt. North</i> (Dec. 1, '68):									Loan of 1857, convertible.....		171,500	6	J. & J.	London.	1886	89	96
1st Mort. for \$3,000,000.....		2,941,000	8	J. & J.	New York	1886	....	....	Loan of 1886, sterling.....		182,400	5	J. & J.	"	1886	89	96
2d Mort. for \$1,500,000.....		1,570,000	8	A. & O.	"	1890	....	....	Loan of 1886, sterling.....		225,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	1887	72-77	....
<i>N. Orleans & Mobile</i> (July 1, '69):									Loan of 1888.....		477,500	6	A. & O.	"	1893	....	....
1st Mortgage.....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Loan of 1888.....		2,255,000	7	A. & O.	"	1893	....	....
<i>N. Orl. & Opelousa</i> (Jan. 1, '69):									<i>Phila., Wilm. & Balt.</i> (Nov. 1, '68):								
1st Mort. construction.....		1,842,000	8	A. & O.	New York	1889	....	....	1st Mortgage, convertible.....		385,000	6	J. & J.	Philadel.	1884	88	91
2d Mort. (funding) for \$1,000,000.....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1st Mortgage.....		1,000,000	6	A. & O.	"	17-76	....	....
<i>New York Central</i> (Oct. 1, '68):									Loan of 1867.....		945,000	6	A. & O.	"	1887	....	....
Premium Sinking Fund.....		5,946,689	6	M. & N.	New York	1883	91	....	<i>Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis</i> (Sep., '69):								
Sinking Fund (assumed debts).....		1,514,000	7	F. & A.	"	1876	....	....	1st Mortgage (series A).....		408,500	6	J. & J.	New York	1912	99	100
Subscription (assumed stocks).....		562,000	6	M. & N.	"	1883	87 1/2	....	1st Mortgage (series B).....		875,000	7	F. & A.	Philadel.	1900	80	81
Real Estate.....		162,000	6	M. & N.	"	1883	87 1/2	....	1st Mortgage (series C).....		3,000,000	6	"	"	70	72	....
Convertible (till Aug. 1, '69).....		195,000	7	F. & A.	"	1876	....	....	Col. & Newark Div. Bonds.....		775,000	7	"	"	....	....	....
Renewal bonds.....		2,900,000	6	J. & D.	"	1887	88	....	<i>Pittsburg & Connell.</i> (Nov. 1, '68):								
<i>New York & Flushing</i> (Oct. 1, '68):									1st Mort. (new) for \$4,000,000.....		1,000,000	6	J. & J.	Baltimore.	1888	....	....
1st Mortgage.....		125,000	7	....	New York	18..	....	....	Baltimore Loan (new 2d lien).....		400,000	6	F. & A.	New York	1889	....	....
<i>New York & Harlem</i> (Oct. 1, '68):									1st Mort. (Turtle Cr. Div.).....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1st Mortgage of 1883.....		3,000,000	7	M. & N.	New York	1873	100	101	<i>Pittsb., Ft. W. & Chic.</i> (Jan. 1, '69):								
Consolidated Mort. of 1883.....		1,767,000	6	F. & A.	"	1893	....	....	1st Mortgage (series A).....		875,000	7	F. & A.	"	1912	99	100
<i>New York & N. Hudson</i> (Apr. 1, '69):									1st Mortgage (series B).....		875,000	7	M. & S.	"	1912	99	100
1st Mortgage.....		1,059,500	6	A. & O.	New York	1875	93	95	1st Mortgage (series C).....		875,000	7	A. & O.	"	1912	99	100
<i>New York, Prov. & Bost.</i> (Sep. 1, '68):									1st Mortgage (series D).....		875,000	7	M. & N.	"	1912	99	100
1st Mortgage.....		220,000	6	F. & A.	New York	78-78	....	....	1st Mortgage (series E).....		875,000	7	J. & D.	"	1812	94	94 1/2
Improvement.....		100,000	7	J. & J.	"	1881	....	....	1st Mortgage (series F).....		875,000	7	F. & A.	"	1812	94	94 1/2
Extension.....		250,000	6	M. & N.	"	1883	....	....	2d Mortgage (series G).....		880,000	7	J. & J.	"	1812	94	94 1/2
<i>Norfolk & Petersburg</i> (Oct. 1, '68):									2d Mortgage (series H).....		880,000	7	F. & A.	"	1812	94	94 1/2
1st Mortgage.....		110,500	7	J. & J.	New York	1877	....	....	2d Mortgage (series I).....		880,000	7	M. & S.	"	1912	94	94 1/2
1st Mortgage.....		303,000	8	J. & J.	"	1877	....	....	2d Mortgage (series J).....		880,000	7	M. & N.	"	1912	94	94 1/2
Funding Mortgage.....		13,000	8	J. & J.	"	1872	....	....	2d Mortgage (series K).....		880,000	7	J. & D.	"	1912	94	94 1/2
<i>North Carolina</i> (Sept. 1, '69):									2d Mortgage (series L).....		880,000	7	A. & O.	"	1912	94	94 1/2
Mortgage Bonds (various).....		965,000	8	M. & N.	Shops N.C.	72-78	....	....	3d Mortgage.....		2,000,000	7	A. & O.	"	1912	94	94 1/2
Bonds due in 1897.....		95,000	8	M. & S.	"	1867	....	....	Bridge (O. & P. R.R.) Mortgage.....		153,000	7	M. & N.	"	1876	....	....
<i>Northeastern</i> (March 1, '69):									<i>Equipment Bonds of 1869</i>		500,000	8	M. & S.	"	1874	....	....
1st Mortgage.....		700,000	7	M. & S.	Charleston	1849	....	....	<i>Placerille & Sacram.</i> (Jan. 1, '69):								
2d Mortgage.....		145,000	7	M. & S.	"	1888	....	....	1st Mortgage (gold).....		225,000	10	J. & J.	San Franc.	1894	....	....
Funded Interest (certificates).....		228,086	7	J. & J.	"	1875	....	....	1st Mortgage.....		525,000	10	J. & J.	"	1894	....	....
<i>North Missouri</i> (Jan. 1, '69):									<i>Port Harb. & L. W.</i> (Mar. 1, '69):								
1st Mortgage of 1885.....		6,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1895	78	80	1st Mort. (gold) for \$16,000 per m.....		....	7	....	New York	18..	....	....
2d Mortgage of 1888.....		4,000,000	7	A. & O.	"	1888	....	....	<i>Portland & Kennebec</i> (Jan. 1, '69):								
3d Mortgage.....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1st Mortgage extended.....		225,200	6	A. & O.	Boston.	1883	....	....
<i>North Pennsylvania</i> (Nov. 1, '68):									Consolidated Mortgage.....		300,000	6	A. & O.	Boston.]	1873	....	....
1st Mortgage.....		2,500,000	6	J. & J.	Philadel.	1880	88	....	Funded Interest.....		91,571	6	A. & O.	Boston.]	1873	....	....
Chattel Mortgage.....		390,000	10	A. & O.	"	1887	110	110	<i>Portland & Rochester</i> (Jan. 1, '69):								
2d Mortgage.....		275,500	7	....	"	....	88 1/2	....	1st Mortgage.....		350,000	6	....	Portland.	18..	....	....
Funding Scrip.....		327,339	7	....	"	....	....	....	<i>Providence & Bristol</i> (Dec. 1, '68):								
<i>Northern Central</i> (Jan. 1, '69):									1st Mortgage.....		100,000	8	M. & S.	Providence.	1871	....	....
1st Mort. (Baltimore guar.).....		1,500,000	6	Q. & J.	Baltimore.	Irred.	....	....	2d Mortgage.....		50,000	8	J. & D.	"	1877	....	....
2d Mortgage (sinking fund).....		1,862,000	6	A. & O.	"	1885	....	....	<i>Railroad & Dela. Bay</i> (Jan. 1, '69):								
3d Mortgage (sinking fund).....		1,223,000	6	A. & O.	"	1900	84	84 1/2	1st Mortgage, sinking fund.....		1,000,000	7	M. & S.	New York	1888	....	....
1st Mortgage (Y. & C. R.R.).....		175,000	6	M. & N.	"	1870	....	....	2d Mortgage.....		250,000	7	M. & S.	"	1888	....	....
2d Mortgage (Y. & C. R.R.).....		250,000	6	J. & J.	"	1871	....	....	Equipment, convertible.....		296,000	7	M. & S.	"	1876	....	....
3d Mortgage (Y. & C. R.R.).....		500,000	6	J. & J.	"	1877	....	....	<i>Reading & Columbia</i> (Nov. 1, '69):								
Consolidated Mortgage, gold.....		955,000	6	J. & J.	"	1900	....	....	1st Mortgage.....		650,000	7	M. & S.	Philadel.	1882	....	....
<i>Northern N. H.</i> (Apr. 1, '69):									2d Mortgage.....		350,000	7	J. & D.	"	1884	....	....
Company Bonds of 1854.....		120,000	6	A. & O.	Boston.	1874	....	....	<i>Rensselaer & Saratoga</i> (Oct. 1, '68):								
<i>Northern New Jersey</i> (Oct. 1, '68):									1st Mortgage.....		150,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1873	....	....
1st Mortgage (guaranteed).....		400,000	7	J. & J.	New York	18..	....	....	2d Mortgage.....		450,000	7	J. & J.	"	80-81	....	....
<i>Northern Pacific:</i>									1st Mort. (Sara. & Whitehall).....		400,000	7	M. & S.	"	1886	....	....
1st Mortgage, land.....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1st Mort. (Troy, Salem & Rutl'd).....		500,000	7	M. & N.	"	1890	....	....
<i>Norwich & Worcester</i> (Dec. 1, '68):									<i>Richm. & Danville</i> (Oct. 1, '68):								
1st Mort. (Mass. loan) & 1st fund.....		400,000	6	J. & J.	Boston.	1877	....	....	1st Mortgage.....		600,000	6	J. & J.	New York	87-88	....	....
Construction Bonds.....		124,500	7	J. & J.	"	1877	....	....	2d Mortgage.....		450,000	7	J. & J.	"	80-81	....	....
Steamboat Mortgage.....		45,000	7	F. & A.	"	1870	....	....	Bond guaranteed by State.....		161,600	6	J. & J.	"	75-76	....	....
<i>Ogdensburg & Cham.</i> (Apr. 1, '69):									Consol. Mortgage, coupon.....		1,238,000	6	M. & N.	"	75-80	....	....
1st Mortgage.....		300,000	8	J. & J.	"	69-78	66	....	Consol. Mortgage, reg.....		408,500	6	M. & N.	Richmond	75-80	....	....
<i>Ohio & Mississippi</i> (July 15, '69):									Roadway Mort. Bonds.....		160,000	6	F. & A.	"	....	....	....
1st Mortgage (E. Div.).....		2,050,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1872	90 1/2	94	<i>Omaha & St. Paul</i> (Oct. 1, '68):								
1st Mortgage (W. Div.).....		850,000	7	J. & J.	"	1872	....	....	Sinking Bonds.....		67,778	6	J. & J.	London.	1875	....	....
2d Mortgage (W. Div.).....		546,000	7	J. & J.	"	1874	....	....	Convertible Bonds.....		172,800	7	J. & J.	Richmond	1870	....	....
Income Mortgage (W. Div.).....		221,500	7	A. & O.	"	1882	....	....							

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

Subscribers will confer a great favor by giving us immediate notice of any error discovered in our Tables.
Pages 1 and 2 of Bonds will be published next week.

COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED.					COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED.				
For a full explanation of this Table see "Railroad Monitor" on a preceding page.					For a full explanation of this Table see "Railroad Monitor" on a preceding page.				
Railroads:					Railroads:				
Amount Outstanding	Rate.	When paid.	Where paid.	Principal payable.	Amount Outstanding	Rate.	When paid.	Where paid.	Principal payable.
Shenoygan & F. du Lac (Jan. 1, '99):	264,000				Whitehall & Platts. (Feb. 1, '99):	250,000	7	J. & J.	New York 1873
1st Mortgage					1st Mortgage				
Sioux City & Pacific (Jan. 1, '99):	1,628,320	7	A. & O.	New York 1898	Wiconisco & Pocomoke (Jan. 1, '99):	150,000	6	J. & J.	Philadel. 1888
1st Mortgage					1st Mortgage				
2d Mort. (govt. subd.)	1,628,320	7	A. & O.	New York 1898	Wtl. Charl. & Rutherford (Jan. 1, '99):	1,000,000	8	J. & J.	New York 1897
Somerset & Kennebec (Jan. 1, '99):	300,000	6	J. & D.	Augusta. 1874	1st Mort. endors. by N. Car.				
1st Mortgage					Wilmington & Manchester (Oct. 1, '98):	725,000	7	J. & D.	New York 1886
2d Mortgage	230,000	6	J. & D.	1876	1st Mortgage				
South Carolina (Jan. 1, '99):	2,012,944	5	J. & J.	London. 71-85	1st Mort. 2d pref. (conv.)	146,000	7	J. & D.	1886
Sterling loan, \$452,912 10s.	262,500	5	J. & J.	Charleston 71-85	1st Mort. 3d pref.	528,000	7	J. & D.	1886
Sterling loan, \$59,062 11s. 6d.	262,500	5	A. & O.	78-72	2d Mortgage	80,000	7	M. & N.	1873
Domestic Bonds (H)	377,010	6	J. & J.	73-74	Wilmington & Reade (Nov. 1, '98):	68,200	7		Philadel.
Domestic Bonds (G)	353,500	7	J. & J.	78-91	1st Mortgage				
Domestic Bonds (I)	41,000	6	J. & J.	1892	Wilmington & Weldon (Oct. 1, '98):	575,887	6	J. & J.	London. 1881
Domestic Bonds (K)	30,000	7	M. & S.	1871	1st Mortgage, sterling	197,777	6	M. & N.	1886
Domestic Bonds (special)					Sinking Fund Bonds of 1881	700,000	7	J. & J.	New York 1896
South N. Alabama (Jan. 1, '99):		8		New York	Street Passenger R.R.				
1st M. end. by Ala. \$16,000 p. m.					Bleeker St. & Fulton F. (Oct. 1, '98):	694,000	7	J. & J.	New York 1890
South Shore (Dec. 1, '98):	150,000	6	A. & O.	Boston. 1880	1st Mortgage				
1st Mortgage					Broadway & 7th Ave. (Oct. 1, '98):	1,000,000	7	J. & D.	New York 1884
South Side, La. (Oct. 1, '98):	750,000	7	M. & S.	New York 1887	1st Mortgage				
1st Mortgage					Brooklyn City (Oct. 1, '98):	800,000	7	J. & J.	Brooklyn. 1872
South Side, Va. (Oct. 1, '98):		8	J. & J.	New York 84-90	1st Mortgage				
Consol. M. (1st pref.) for \$709,000		6	J. & J.	Petersb'g 84-90	Brooklyn C. & Newtown (Oct. 1, '98):	200,000	7	J. & J.	Brooklyn. 1875
Consol. M. (2d pref.) for \$540,000		6	J. & J.	Petersb'g 84-90	1st Mortgage				
Consol. M. (3d pref.) for \$540,000		6	J. & J.	Petersb'g 84-90	Brook. Pros. & Flatb'g (Oct. 1, '98):	300,000	7	M. & N.	1878
Va. State Loan (suspended)	800,000	6	J. & J.	New York 1887	1st Mortgage				
2d Mort., Petersburg guarantee	300,000	6	J. & J.	Petersb'g 70-75	Cambridge (Dec. 1, '98):	150,000	6	J. & J.	Boston. 18..
3d Mortgage	312,000	6	J. & J.	Petersb'g 70-75	1st Mortgage				
Special Mort. (Appomattox R.R.)	175,000	6	J. & J.	70-75	Central P. & E. River (Oct. 1, '98):	628,000	7	J. & J.	New York 18..
Southern Minnesota (Jan. 1, '99):	30,000 p.m.	8	J. & J.	New York 1888	1st Mortgage				
1st Mortgage, 10-20 years					Coney Ist. & Brooklyn (Oct. 1, '98):	218,000	7	J. & J.	18..
Southern Pacific (Nov. 1, '98):		6		Boston. 1898	1st Mortgage				
1st Mort. (gold) \$25,000 per mile					Dy D. & E. & Bay & Ind. (Oct. 1, '98):	700,000	7	M. & S.	New York 1874
Southwestern, Ga. (Aug. 1, '99):	399,000	8	Var.	Macon. 77-80	1st Mortgage				
Company Bonds	300,000				Eighth Avenue (Oct. 1, '98):	203,000	7	J. & J.	New York 18..
Staten Island (Oct. 1, '98):	200,000	7	J. & J.	New York 1886	1st Mortgage				
1st Mortgage					42d St. & Grand St. Ferry (Oct. 1, '98):	160,000	7	J. & J.	New York 1873
Sterling Mountain (Oct. 1, '98):	350,000	7		New York 1874	Real Estate Mortgages	100,000	7		
1st Mortgage					Frankford & South (Nov. 1, '98):	200,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel. 18..
Summit Branch (Nov. 1, '98):	528,000	6		Philadel.	1st Mortgage				
1st Mortgage					Green & Coates (Nov. 1, '98):	350,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel. 18..
Sullivan (Jan. 1, '99):	500,000	6	J. & J.	Boston. 1875	1st Mortgage				
1st Mortgage					Harlem Br. & Ford (Oct. 1, '98):	130,000	7	J. & J.	New York 1877
2d Mortgage	250,000	6	F. & A.	1880	1st Mortgage				
Sussex (Jan. 1, '99):	200,000	6		New York	Heston's L. & Fairm't (No. 1, '98):	165,700	7	J. & J.	Philadel. 1874
1st Mortgage					1st Mortgage				
Syrac. Singh. & N. Y. (Oct. 1, '98):	1,720,000	7	A. & O.	New York 1876	Metropolitan (Oct. 1, '98):	191,900	7	J. & J.	Brooklyn. 1878
1st Mortgage					1st Mortgage				
Tol. Peoria & Warsaw (Jan. 1, '99):	1,800,000	7	F. & A.	New York 1896	Ninth Avenue (Oct. 1, '98):	167,000	7	J. & J.	New York 18..
1st Mortgage (W. Div.)	1,800,000	7	F. & A.	New York 1896	1st Mortgage				
1st Mortgage (E. Div.)	1,800,000	7	F. & A.	New York 1896	Orange & Newark (Jan. 1, '99):	100,000	6	J. & J.	Newark. 1881
2d Mortgage (W. Div.)	1,300,000	7	A. & O.	1886	1st Mortgage (Broad street)	100,000	6	J. & J.	1880
Tol. Wab. & Western (Jan. 1, '99):	900,000	7	F. & A.	New York 1890	1st Mortgage (O. & N.)	100,000	6	J. & J.	1883
1st Mort. (Tol. & Ill. 75 m.)	2,500,000	10	F. & A.	1871	2d Mortgage (O. & N.)	200,000	6	J. & J.	Philadel. 18..
1st Mort. (L. Erie, W. & St. L. 167 m.)	1,000,000	10	F. & A.	1871	1st Mortgage				
1st Mort. (St. L. & W. 100 m.)	45,000	7	F. & A.	1865	Second Avenue (Oct. 1, '98):	700,000	7	J. & D.	New York 1877
1st Mort. (St. L. & W. 81 m.)	1,455,000	7	F. & A.	1888	1st Mortgage				
1st Mort. (Quinn. & Tol. 34 m.)	500,000	7	M. & N.	1882	Second Avenue (Oct. 1, '98):	700,000	7	J. & D.	New York 1877
1st Mort. (Ill. S. & W. 41 m.)	300,000	7	M. & N.	1882	1st Mortgage				
2d Mort. (Tol. & Wab. 75 m.)	1,000,000	7	M. & N.	1878	2d (now 1st) Mortgage	100,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel. 1874
2d Mort. (Wab. & W'n. 167 m.)	1,500,000	7	M. & N.	1871	1st Mortgage				
2d Mort. (St. L. & W. 161 m.)	2,500,000	7	M. & N.	1883	Third Avenue (Oct. 1, '98):	1,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York 18..
Equipment Bonds (T. & W. 75 m.)	2,700,000	7	Q.-J.	1907	Real Estate Mortgage	500,000	7		18..
Consol. Mortgage (500 m. conv.)	2,700,000	7	Q.-J.	1907	Troy & Lansingburg (Oct. 1, '98):	100,000	4	A. & O.	Troy. 1872
Troy & Boston (Oct. 1, '98):	300,000	7	J. & J.	New York 1887	1st Mortgage				
1st Mortgage					Utica, Clin. & Binghamton (Oct. 1, '98):	200,000	7	J. & J.	Utica. 1887
2d Mortgage	300,000	7	A. & O.	1885	1st Mortgage				
3d Mortgage	650,000	7	M. & N.	1875	Watershed (Oct. 1, '98):	131,000	7	J. & J.	Albany. 1872
Convertible Bonds	325,000	7	M. & S.	1882	1st Mortgage				
Troy Union (Oct. 1, '98):	500,000	6	J. & J.	New York 1873	West Philadelphia (Nov. 1, '98):	100,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel. 1869
1st Mortgage					Canal:				
2d Mort., guaranteed	360,000	6	J. & J.	1878	Chesapeake & Delaware (June 1, '99):	2,089,400	6	J. & J.	Philadel. 1886
Union Pacific (June 1, '99):	25,998,000	6	J. & J.	N.Y. & B'tn 95-96	1st Mortgage				
1st Mort. (gold), tax free	25,998,000	7	A. & O.	1895	Chesapeake & Ohio (Jan. 1, '99):	2,000,000	6	Q.-J.	Baltimore. 1870
2d Mort. (government subsidy)	25,998,000	7	A. & O.	1895	Maryland Loan, sinking fund	4,375,000	5	Q.-J.	London. 1890
Land Grant Bonds for \$10,000,000					Bonds having next preference	1,699,500	6	J. & J.	Baltimore. 1888
Union Pacific, Cent. Br. (Jan. 1, '99):	1,600,000	6	J. & J.	New York 1895	Delaware Division (Nov. 1, '98):	800,000	6	J. & J.	Philadel. 1878
1st Mortgage (gold), tax free	1,600,000	6	J. & J.	New York 1895	1st Mortgage				
2d Mortgage (government subsidy)	1,600,000	6	J. & J.	New York 1895	Delaware & Hudson (Aug. 1, '99):	500,000	7	M. & S.	New York 1870
Union Pacific, E. Div. (Jan. 1, '99):	2,240,000	6	F. & A.	New York 1895	Coupon Bonds	1,500,000	7	M. & N.	1877
1st Mort. (gold), 140 m.	4,063,000	6	J. & D.	1896	Registered Bonds (tax free)	1,000,000	7	J. & J.	1884
2d Mort. (gold), 140 m.	6,303,000	6	J. & J.	1896	Delaware & Erie (Jan. 1, '99):				
1st Mort. (Leavenworth Br.)	600,000	7	M. & N.	1896	See Camden & Amboy Railroad				
Land Grant Mort. for \$500,000	361,000	7	M. & S.	71-76	Erie of Pennsylvania (Nov. 1, '98):	745,654	7	J. & J.	Philadel. 1865
Income B'ds (gen.) \$10,000 p. m.	4,275,000	7	J. & J.	1916	1st Mortgage	69,556	7	J. & J.	1873
Union Pacific, S. Br. (Jan. 1, '99):		6		New York 18..	Bonds for interest	87,500	6	J. & J.	Philadel. 1873
1st Mort. (gold), \$25,000 p. m.					Lehigh Navigation (Nov. 1, '98):	5,606,122	6	J. & J.	1884
Utica & Black River (Nov. 1, '98):	200,000	7	J. & J.	New York 1878	Loan of 1873	2,000,000	6	Q.-J.	1897
1st Mortgage					Loan of 1884	5,000,000	6	J. & D.	1897
Vermont Central (June 1, '99):	3,000,000	7	J. & D.	Boston. 1886	Gold Loan of 1897	1,201,850	6	J. & D.	1877
1st Mortgage (consol.)	1,500,000	7	J. & D.	Boston. 1891	Convertible Loan of 1877				
2d Mortgage (consol.)	1,500,000	8	M. & N.	76-77	Monongahela Navig. (Nov. 1, '98):	127,000	6	J. & J.	Pittsburg. 1887
Equip. Loans of '96 and '97	50,000	8	M. & N.	1889	1st Mortgage	57,000	6	J. & J.	18..
Vermont & Mass. (Dec. 1, '98):	521,000	6	J. & J.	Boston. 1883	2d Mortgage	782,250	6	A. & O.	Jersey City 1876
1st Mortgage, sinking fund					3d Mortgage	267,010	7	A. & O.	1885
Vermont Valley (Jan. 1, '99):	396,000	7	A. & O.	New York 1860	Morris (Feb. 28, '99):				
1st Mortgage	114,000	6	A. & O.	Boston. 1860	1st Mortgage				
2d Mortgage	282,000	7	A. & O.	New York 1859	2d Mortgage				
Vicksburg & Merid. (Mar. 1, '99):	722,500	7		Philadel. 1890	3d Mortgage				
Consol. Mort., 1st class	820,000	7		1890	Monongahela Navig. (Nov. 1, '98):	127,000	6	J. & J.	Pittsburg. 1887
Consol. Mort., 2d class	154,000	7		1890	1st Mortgage	57,000	6	J. & J.	18..
Consol. Mort., 3d class	154,000	7		1890	2d Mortgage	782,250	6	A. & O.	Jersey City 1876
Consol. Mort., 4th class	1,275,500	7		1890	3d Mortgage	267,010	7	A. & O.	1885
Virginia & Tennessee (Oct. 1, '98):	494,000	6	J. & D.	New York 1872	Pennsylvania (Nov. 1, '98):	601,000	6	J. & J.	Philadel. 18..
1st Mortgage	25,500	6	J. & D.	1868	Guaranteed Bonds	1,761,213	6	M. & S.	Philadel. 1872
3d (enlarged) Mortgage	990,000	6	J. & D.	1884	Schenck Navigation (Nov. 1, '98):	3,960,670	6	J. & J.	1882
4th Mortgage,									

SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

Quotations by J. M. Welth & Arents, 9 New Street.

State Securities.	Bid	Ask	State Securities.	Bid	Ask
Alabama 8s.	92	92 1/2	Savannah, Albany & Gulf 7s	70	77
Georgia 6s, old	80	82	bonds, end. by Savannah	40	45
7s, old	82	84	Pensacola & Georgia 1st m 7s	124	134
7s, new	87	89	" " 2d m 7s	124	134
Louisiana 6s, ex-coupons	914	92	Atlanta & West Point stock	70	73 1/2
" new bonds	66	68	MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA	70	73 1/2
6s, Levee	60	62	Mississippi Cent. 1st mtg. 7s	52	55
North Carolina, ex-coup b'ds	834	844	" " 2d	52	55
" new	47	48	" & Tenn. 1st m. 7s	12	15
South Carolina 6s, old	39	39 1/2	" " 2d	12	15
" new	67	69	South. Mississippi 1st m. 7s	46	50
registered d's & c's	64	65	" " 2d	46	50
Tennessee ex-coupons	63	63 1/2	N. Orleans & Jackson 1sts, 8s	784	794
" new bonds	50	52	" " cert. 8s	70	71
Virginia ex-coupon bonds	50	51	N. O. Jack'n & Opel. 1sts, 8s	60	62 1/2
" new	54	55	" " 2ds, 8s	60	62 1/2
registered stock, old	44 1/2	46 1/2			
" " 1867	51	52			
47 1/2	49	49			
City Securities.					
Alexandria 6s	80	82	Wilmington & Weldon 7s & 1/2	89	90
Atlanta, Ga. 8s, bonds	80	82	" " Manchester 1st 7s	75	77
Augusta, Ga. 7s, bonds	80	82	" " 2d	60	62
Charleston, S. C. 6s, stock	50	52 1/2	" " 3d m 7s	124	134
Columbia, S. C. 6s, bonds	60	62	Charl. & Rutherford	75	80
Columbus, " 6s, bonds	60	62	North Carolina 8s	85	90
Fredricksburg 6s	72	75	stock	224	234
Lynchburg 6s	69	71	SOUTH CAROLINA.		
Macon 6s, bonds	69	71	Charlotte & S. Carolina 7s	80	82
Memphis 6s bonds, old	49	50	Greenville and C. J. 6s, bonds	62 1/2	65
6s, new	464	48	guar. by State S. Carolina	45	50
Memphis 4s, end. by Memp.	60	63 1/2	Spartanburg and Union 7s	55	57
and Charleston R.R. road	58	60	guar'd by State S. C.	72	75
Memphis 6s, end. by Memp.	68	70	guaranteed by State S. C.	72	75
& Little Rock & state	55	57	South Carolina Railroad 6s	72	75
Memphis past due coupons	58	60	North Eastern 1st mtg. 8s	82	84
Mobile, Ala. 6s, bonds	55	57	" " 2d	82	84
8s	76	78	" " end. by State	72	75
Nashville 6s	45	50	Columbia and Augusta 1st m	59	62
New Orleans 6s bonds	67	69	TENNESSEE.		
" " 1st	69	71	East Tenn. & Georgia 6s	55	57
Norfolk 6s	60	62	by State Tenn.	80	82 1/2
Petersburg 6s	65	70	Memp. & Charleston 1sts, 7s	82	86
Richmond 6s	65	70	" " 2nds, 7s	82	86
Savannah 7s, bonds	84	85	" " stock	40	42
Wilmington, N. C. 6s	55	60	Memphis and Ohio 10s	31	35
8s	724	75	Lamar	15	20
Railroad Securities.			Memphis & L. Rock 1sts, 8s	65	67
ALABAMA.			endorsed	65	67
Montgomery & West P. 1st, 8s	87 1/2	89	VIRGINIA.		
end	89	90	Orange & Alex., 1sts 6s	75	76
Montgomery and Eualla 1st	97	100	" " 2ds 6s	71	74
8s, gold bonds, endorsed by	63 1/2	65	" " 3ds 6s	82	84
State of Alabama	54	56	Orange & Alex. & Man. 1sts	72	74
Mobile and Ohio, sterling	25	30	Va. & Tenn. 1sts 6s	66	68
" " 8s, int.	25	30	" " 3ds 6s	72	74
" " 2 mts, 8s	25	30	" " 4th, 8s	61	65
" " 8s income	25	30	Virginia Central 1sts, 6s	70	73
stock	12	15	" " 2nds, 6s	80	82 1/2
Mobile & Montg. R.R. 1st m	77	82	" " 3ds, 6s	74	77
Mobile & Great North. 1st m	59	58	" " 4th, 8s	83	85
Savannah & Meridian 1st m	94	96	Rich. & L. Anv. 1st cons'd 6s	69	70
Alabama & Tenn. 1st m. 7s	100	103	" " Piedmont bra'h	70	72
Del. Rome & Del. 1st m. 7s	94	96	1sts 8s	79	84
GEORGIA.			Southside, 1st mtg. 8s	80	82 1/2
Georgia R.R. 1st mtg	115	118	" " 2d m. guar'd 6s	60	61
stock	94	96	" " 3d m. 6s	23	24
Central R.R. 1st mtg. 7s	94	96	Norfolk & Petersburg 1 m 8s	80	82 1/2
Southwestern R.R. 1st mtg	94	96	Richm. & Petersb. 1st m 7s	78	82 1/2
stock	115	118	" " 2d m. 6s	82	85
Macon and Southwestern s'k	75	77	" " 3d m. 6s	95	95
Macon & Augusta bonds	87 1/2	90	" " conv. 7s	75	75
stock	25	30	Richmond & York R. 1st 8s	75	75
" & Brunswick end b's	75	76			
Macon & Brunswick stock	80	85			
Mississippi bonds	90	95			
endorsed	80	85			
stock	74	75			
Atlantic Gulf 7s bonds	74	75			
stocks	34	36			

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Bid	Askd	COMPANIES.	Bid	Askd
Benehoff.	10	28	N. Y. & Alleghany, par. 5	5	60
Bliven Oil	40	35	Northern Light	1	50
Blood Farm	10	10	Pit Hole Creek	25	1 50
Brevort	10	150	Rathbone Oil Tract	10	28
Bachman Farm	10	10	Rynd Farm	10	28
Central	100	55	Sherman & Barnsdale	10	28
Clinton Oil	10	10	United Petroleum F'ms.	2	12
Home	10	4 1/2	United States	10	10
National	5	10	Union	15	100

GOLD AND SILVER MINING STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Bid	Askd	COMPANIES.	Bid	Askd
Black Hawk.	5	12	Manhattan Silver	100	100
Benton	5	12	Montana	10	10
Bullion Consolidated	5	12	New York	10	10
Combination Silver	10	10	New York & Eldorado	10	10
Consolidated Gregory	100	1 75	Owyhee	10	10
Corydon	10	10	People's G. & S. of Cal.	5	5
Grass Valley	25	27	Quartz Hill	10	10
Gunnell Gold	10	27	Rocky Mountain	25	1 30
Hammond & S. S. 6s	10	10	Smith & Parmelee	20	2 00
Harmon G. & S.	10	10	Symonds Forks	100	36
Kipp & Baell	2	10	Twin River Silver	100	50
LaCrosse	10	16	Vanderburg	100	50

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.

Insurance Stock List.		Jan. 1, 1869.		DIVIDENDS.				
Marked thus (*) are participating, and (†) write Marine & Rts.		Capital.	Net Assets	Periods.	'68	'69	'68	Last paid.
Adriatic.....	25	\$900,000	235,269	Jan. and July				
Aetna.....	50	300,000	437,452	Jan. and July	5	10	10	June '64. 5
American.....	50	300,000	712,546	Jan. and July	14	17	14	July '69. 8
American Exch'g.....	100	200,000	289,093	Jan. and July	7	10	10	July '69. 7
Astoria.....	50	250,000	310,666	Jan. and July				July '69. 5
Atlantic (Br'klyn).....	25	300,000	430,659	Jan. and July				July '69. 5
Baltic.....	50	200,000	495,379	March and Aug.	10	10	10	Aug. '69. 7
Beckman.....	25	200,000	210,341	May and Sep.	10	10	11	Sep. '69. 6
Bowling Green (N. Y.).....	25	200,000	274,704	Feb. and Nov.				
Broadway.....	25	300,000	513,766	June and Dec.		5		Aug. '69. 5
Brooklyn.....	17	153,000	686,766	Feb. and Aug.	12	12	14	June '69. 5
Citizens.....	20	300,000	336,126	Jan. and July	20	20	20	July '69. 10
City.....	20	300,000	427,977	Jan. and July	20	20	20	July '69. 10
Clinton.....	20	210,000	337,918	Quarterly.	12	14	14	Aug. '69. 7
Columbia.....	100	250,000	337,918	Jan. and July	10	12	10	July '69. 10
Commerce (N. Y.).....	100	300,000	438,821	do	10	12	10	July '69. 7
Commerce (Alb'y).....	100	200,000	250,732	do				July '69. 7
Commercial.....	50	400,000	641,464	Feb. and Aug.	10	10	10	July '69. 5
Commonwealth.....	100	200,000	302,767	Jan. and July	10	10	8	Aug. '69. 4
Continental.....	100	250,000	415,978	Jan. and July	10	10	8	July '69. 5
Cor. Exchange.....	50	400,000	2,066,884	Jan. and July	14	14	10	July '69. 5
Eagle.....	40	300,000	326,073	March and Sep.	14	14	15	Oct. '69. 8
Empire City.....	100	200,000	532,577	April and Oct.	10	10	10	Feb. '69. 5
Excelsior.....	50	200,000	256,145	Jan. and July	14	14	14	Feb. '69. 5
Exchange.....	30	150,000	347,685	do	10	10	10	July '69. 5
Firemen's.....	17	204,000	394,449	Feb. and Aug.	10	10	10	July '69. 5
Firemen's Fund.....	10	150,000	204,832	Jan. and July	10	10	14	Jun'y '69. 10
Firemen's Trust.....	10	150,000	206,289	do	3,			Jan. '69. 3
Fulton.....	25	200,000	303,247	do				July '69. 5
Gallatin.....	50	150,000	303,247	do	10	10	5	July '69. 5
Gebhard.....	100	200,000	347,066	May and Nov.	10	10	10	Jan. '69. 5
Germania.....	50	500,000	925,675	Feb. and Aug.	10	10	10	May '69. 6
Globe.....	50	200,000	282,419	Jan. and July	10	12	10	Aug. '69. 5
Grocers.....	25	200,000	38,732	Feb. and Jan.	10	10	10	July '69. 5
Guardian.....	50	200,000	224,746	Mar and Sep.	10	12	30	Aug. '69. 10
Hamilton.....	15	150,000	235,360	Jan. and July				Sep. '69. 5
Hanover.....	50	400,000	242,293	do	8	7	5	July '69. 5
Hoffman.....	50	300,000	506,682	do	10	10	10	July '69. 5
Home.....	100	3,000,000	3,966,282	do	5			July '69. 5
Hope.....	25	150,000	225,779	do	10	10	10	Jan. '66. 5
Howard.....	50	500,000	723,988	do				Jan. '65. 5
Humboldt.....	100	200,000	266,099	do	12	10	10	July '69. 5
Import & Traders.....	25	200,000	265,877	do				July '69. 5
International.....	100	530,000	1,177,492	Feb. and Aug.	7	5	5	July '69. 5
Irvine.....	25	200,000	330,424	Jan. and July	10	10	10	July '69. 5
Jefferson.....	30	200,000	329,240	March and Sep.	10	10	12	July '69. 5
King's Co'ty (B'klyn).....	20	150,000	329,872	Jan. and July	10	10	12	Sep. '69. 5
Knickerbocker.....	40	280,000	328,592	do	10	10	10	July '69. 5
Lafayette (B'klyn).....	50	150,000	189,119	do	10	10	10	July '69. 5
Lamar.....	100	300,000	532,490	do	10	10	10	July '69. 5
Lenox.....	25	150,000	220,117	do	10	10	13	July '69. 5
Long Island (B'klyn).....	50	200,000	341,384	do	10	10	10	July '69. 5
Lorillard.....	25	1,000,000	1,550,395	do	16	14	15	July '69. 1
Manhattan.....	100	500,000	1,302,104	do	10	10	10	July '69. 5
Mechan. & Trade.....	100	200,000	580,526	do	7	8	7	July '69. 5
Mechanics (B'klyn).....	25	200,000	405,085	do	10	10	10	July '69. 5
Mercantile.....	100	200,000	266,600	do	10	10	12	July '69. 8
Merchants.....	50	200,000	262,595	do	8	10	10	July '69. 5
Metropolitan.....	100	200,000	429,161	do	10	10	10	July '69. 5
Montauk (B'klyn).....	50	150,000	437,267	do	20	20	25	July '69. 10
Nassau (B'klyn).....	50	200,000	218,610	do				July '69. 4
National.....	100	150,000	228,545	do	10	10	10	July '69. 5
New Amsterdam.....	25	200,000	254,084	do	15	18	30	July '69. 10
N. Y. Equitable.....	35	210,000	490,892	do	14	18	12	July '69. 6
N. Y. Fire and Marine.....	25	200,000	379,645	Jan. and July	10	10	10	July '69. 5
Niagara.....	50	1,000,000	365,472	Feb. and Aug.	10	11	14	Aug. '69. 8
North American.....	50	500,000	1,377,328	Jan. and July	8	10	12	Aug. '69. 8
North River.....	25	350,000	773,845	do	10	10	10	July '69. 5
Pacific.....	25	350,000	436,717	April and Oct.	8	10	10	July '69. 5
Park.....	100	200,000	397,373	Jan. and July	12	12	16	Apr. '69. 5
Peer Cooper.....	20	150,000	281,215	do	10	10	16	July '69. 8
People's.....	20	150,000	251,364	Feb. and Aug.	10	10	10	July '69. 6
Phoenix & B'klyn.....	50	1,000,000	215,926	Jan. and July	8	10	10	Aug. '69. 5
Relief.....	100	300,000	1,581,477	do	8	10	10	July '69. 6
Republic.....	100	200,000	329,965	do	10	10	10	July '69. 5
Resolute.....	100	300,000	661,138	do	10	10	10	July '69. 5
Rutgers.....	25	200,000	261,762	do	7	11	10	July '69. 5
St. Nicholas.....	25	200,000	315,978	do	7			July '69. 5
Standard.....	25	150,000	210,739	Feb. and Aug.	10	11	13	Aug. '69. 5
Standard Oil.....	50	1,000,000	1,845,507	Feb. and Aug.	5	10	5	Aug. '69. 5
Stearns.....	20	200,000	360,825	Jan. and July	10	10	10	Aug. '69. 5
Stearns & Co.....	100	200,000	302,588	do	10	10	10	July '69. 5
Stearns & Co. (N. Y.).....	100	200,000	255,368	Feb. and Aug.	10	10	10	July '69. 5
Stearns & Co. (N. Y.).....	100	200,000	305,207	Feb. and Aug.	5	6	10	Aug. '69. 5
Stearns & Co. (N. Y.).....	100	200,000	360,571	Jan. and July	10	11	10	July '69. 7
Stearns & Co. (N. Y.).....	100	200,000	414,023	do	10	11	10	July '69. 7
Stearns & Co. (N. Y.).....	100	200,000	716,620	do	10	10	10	July '69. 7
Stearns & Co. (N. Y.).....	100	200,000	725,672	Feb. and Aug.	10	10	10	Aug. '69. 5
Stearns & Co. (N. Y.).....	100	200,000	823,981	Jan. and July	7	10	10	July '69. 5
Stearns & Co. (N. Y.).....	100	200,000	823,981	do	10	10	10	July '69. 5

Imports of Leading Articles.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, show the foreign imports of certain leading articles of commerce at this port for the last week, since Jan. 1, 1869, and for the corresponding period in 1868:

(The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.)

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1869.	Same time 1868.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1869.	Same time 1868.
China, Glass and Earthenware.....	528	10,965	8,695	Metals, &c.—			
Glass.....	139	50,412	42,572	Cutlery.....	113	5,515	2,947
Earthenware.....	33	465,278	297,490	Hardware.....	132	4,285	4,639
Glassware.....	109	15,543	21,560	Iron, lit bars.....	6,773	805,867	607,530
Glass plate.....	152	7,586	5,805	Lead, pigs.....	1,978	439,339	242,265
Buttons.....	82	4,978	6,039	Spelter, lbs.....	9,303	124	5,135,995
Coal, tons.....	304	107,072	107,071	Steel.....	4,198	135,424	218,311
Cocoa, bags.....	91	16,939	17,100	Tin, boxes.....	12,632	998,296	733,520
Coffee, bags.....	8,169	860,038	889,615	Tin slabs, lbs.....	89,985	3,315,206	3,764,683
Cotton bales.....		2,222	830	Rags.....	98	86,600	42,493
Drugs, &c.—				Sugar, hds, tes & bbls.....	8,129	345,938	373,706
Bark, Peruvian.....	1,117	18,221	10,666	Sugars, boxes & bags.....	14,544	690,767	467,512
Bleach powders.....		24,430	26,965	Tea.....	14,804	803,385	686,555
Brimsstone, tons.....	22	17,822	6,201	Tobacco.....	1,040	32.0	25,945
Cochineal.....	22	5,688	4,938	Waste.....	101	2,686	981
Cream Tartar.....		1,664	1,381	Wines, &c.—			
Gambier.....		33,515	14,972	Champagne, bks.....	2,206	95,251	72,395
Gums, crude.....		47	237	Wines.....	657	160,740	65,003
Gum, Arabic.....	164	2,690	2,599	Wool, bales.....	219	45,286	26,394
Indigo.....	78	5,032	8,315	Articles reported by value.....			
Madder.....		9,022	11,255	Cigars.....	\$11,275	\$669,231	\$491,829
Oils, essence.....		20	44,244	Corks.....	1,264	119,890	165,676
Oil, Olive.....		20	664	Fancy goods.....	54,738	1,635,153	1,116,530
Opium.....		1,840	74,328	Fish.....	14,243	593,147	372,966
Soda, bi-carb.....		2,210	3,056	Fruits, &c.—			
Soda, sal.....	443	32,818	32,551	Lemons.....	2,578	459,179	386,994
Flax.....	19	1,639	1,484	Oranges.....	336	690,308	529,764
Furs.....	120	5,134	4,982	Nuts.....	3,913	556,983	538,737
Gunny cloth.....		47	5,320	Raisins.....	3,493	570,612	1,073,094
Hair.....	81	7,457	5,912	Hides, undressed.....	116,061	3,490,363	3,432,079
Hemp, bales.....	4,502	98,779	115,163	Rice.....		241,996	783,269
Hides, &c.—				Spices, &c.—			
Hides, dressed.....	39	1,290	1,043	Cassia.....		177,990	90,738
India rubber.....	816	32,401	24,682	Ginger.....	714	39,195	28,290
Ivory.....	545	2,582	1,906	Pepper.....		22,844	191,577
Jewelry, &c.—				Saltpetre.....	11,771	176,758	11,680
Jewelry.....	42	1,960	1,971	Woods.....		530	155,380
Watches.....	17	915	9	Cork.....	223	65,685	113,042
Linseed.....	20,112	536,928	384,535	Fustic.....		463,740	235,455
Molasses.....	651	153,383	169,525	Logwood.....		44,292	78,524
				Mahogany.....			

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., October 23, 1869.

By special telegrams received by us to-night from each of the Southern ports we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of cotton for the week ending this evening, Oct. 22. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 82,395 bales, (against 67,995 bales last week, 60,022 bales the previous week, and 56,386 bales three weeks since, making the aggregate since Sept. 1, 1869, up to this date 356,784 bales, against 250,728 bales for the same period in 1868, being an increase this season over last season of 106,056 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1868 are as follows:

Received this week at—	Receipts—	Received this week at—	Receipts—
1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.
New Orleans..... bales.	28,719	21,508	
Mobile.....	7,436	6,690	
Charleston.....	9,496	6,170	
Savannah.....	15,616	9,969	
Texas.....	4,591	3,816	
Tennessee, &c.....	2,242	694	
Total receipts.....	82,395	55,764	
Increase this year.....	26,631		

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 35,861 bales, of which 23,261 bales were to Great Britain and 12,600 bales to the Continent, while the stocks at all the ports as made up this evening, are now 160,580 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season, as telegraphed to us from the various ports to-night:

Week ending	Exported to—	Total	Same week	Stock—
Oct. 22.	Gr't Britain, Cont'n't.	this week.	1868.	1869.
New Orleans.....	7,722	9,023	16,745	68,334
Mobile.....	970	—	970	19,533
Charleston.....	—	—	—	9,310
Savannah.....	3,138	—	3,138	26,481
Texas.....	—	—	1,226	11,593
New York.....	11,301	2,547	13,848	6,614
Other ports.....	130	1,030	1,160	7,329
Total.....	23,261	12,600	35,861	156,580

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is a increase in the exports this week of 20,175 bales, while the stocks to-night are 7,945 bales more than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports since Sept. 1, according to the latest mail returns. We do not include our telegrams to-night, as we cannot insure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessary by telegraph.

Receipts and Exports of Cotton (bales) since Sept. 1 and Stocks at Dates Mentioned.

PORTS.	RECEIPTS SINCE SEPT. 1.		EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO—				Shipments to Nor. Ports.	Stock.
	1869.	1868.	Great Britain	France	Other Foreign	Total		
New Orleans.....	88,672	90,479	9,446	15,805	1,015	26,266	13,667	58,009
Mobile.....	34,231	26,198	7,383	1,359	—	8,742	3,673	14,558
Charleston.....	34,731	17,479	1,329	—	—	260	1,889	26,388
Savannah.....	70,750	34,755	4,110	1,029	—	5,139	45,001	20,923
Texas.....	13,981	10,979	—	3,716	6,341	37,710	5,779	8,185
New York.....	1,960	2,587	—	—	—	—	—	18,000
Florida.....	1,503	1,651	—	—	—	—	—	817
North Carolina.....	10,744	4,385	—	—	—	—	9,044	1,100
Virginia.....	33,541	10,380	—	—	—	—	32,212	329
Other ports.....	1,963	888	518	—	1,035	1,553	—	6,000
Total this year.....	290,379	—	50,439	21,969	8,051	80,999	136,482	133,644
Total last year.....	—	199,626	31,833	14,235	1,653	47,721	84,983	117,363

The market the past week has not varied materially until towards the close. Early in the week there was a little more firmness and a slight upward turn in prices, due, in a great measure to the public advices by cable indicating an improvement at Liverpool. Private telegrams, however, reported lower rates, and the disagreement between the public and private dispatches prevented any active movement, although, under the influence of these public advices and of the small stock on hand ready for immediate delivery, prices were, as stated above, slightly better, with a fair inquiry for export and home consumption. An advance on all grades below middling of $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ took place on Saturday, ordinary closing at $24\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, good ordinary at $25\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, low middling at $26\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, and middling at $26\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. Monday there was no change in prices, but on Tuesday all descriptions, except good ordinary, were $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ higher. Wednesday, it becoming known that there was an error in these public Liverpool quotations, and freights being very high, the market was less firm and a shade lower. Thursday the public cable quotation suddenly fell to 12d, from $12\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@12d, and the same rate was reported to-day; and in sympathy with these reduced figures, and under the influence of large receipts and favorable crop accounts, our own market was lower and heavy, and so closes to night at $26\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ for middling uplands, and $25\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ for low middling. For future delivery there has been a fair business at about the figures current last week, but the close is less firm. The total sales of this description reach 7,250 bales (all low middling, or on the basis of low middling, except as hereafter noted,) of which 1,550 bales were for October, 300 bales at $25\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, 100 at $25\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, 950 at $26\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, 200 at $26\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; 1,650 bales for November, 50 at $25\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, 450 on private terms, 50 at $25\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, 700 at $25\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, 350 at $25\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, 50 to November 10th on private terms; 2,050 bales for December, 200 average middling at $26\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, 250 on private terms, 100 at $25\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, 1,100 at $25\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, 400 at $25\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; 500 bales for January, 100 at $25\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, 200 at $25\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, 200 at $26\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; 100 bales for February at $26\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; also 200 bales for present delivery, free on board at Mobile, on private terms; 100 bales to November 10th, free on board at New Orleans, on private terms; 100 bales do at Charleston at $24\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, and 100 bales do do at $24\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; 400 bales do for December at New Orleans on private terms; 400 bales same at $25\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, and 400 bales same month at Savannah at $24\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. The total sales for immediate delivery this week foot up 16,934 bales (including 1,980 bales to arrive), of which 5,817 bales were taken by spinners, 1,578 bales on speculation, 7,538 bales for export, 2,001 bales in transit, and the following are the closing quotations:

	Upland & Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary.....	$24\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@...	$24\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@...	$25\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@...	$25\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@...
Good Ordinary.....	$25\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@...	$25\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@...	$26\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@...	$26\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@...
Low Middling.....	$26\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@...	$26\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@...	$26\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@...	$26\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@...
Middling.....	$26\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@...	$26\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@...	$26\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@...	$26\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@...

Below we give the total sales of cotton and price of middling at this market each day of the past week:

	Total sales.	Upland & Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Saturday.....	2,738	$26\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@...	$26\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@...	$27\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@...	$27\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@...
Monday.....	2,945	$26\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@...	$26\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@...	$27\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@...	$27\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@...
Tuesday.....	3,689	$26\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@...	$27\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@...	$27\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@...	$27\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@...
Wednesday.....	3,038	$26\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@...	$26\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@...	$27\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@...	$27\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@...
Thursday.....	2,163	$26\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@...	$26\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@...	$26\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@...	$27\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@...
Friday.....	2,311	$26\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@...	$26\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@...	$26\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@...	$26\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@...

RECEIPTS AND THE CROP.—All the reports with regard to the crop this week continue favorable. Picking is progressing very rapidly and the cotton is being secured in good condition. The cold and frost which has been experienced in this vicinity, and likewise in the West, during the past week, does not appear to have reached the cotton growing sections; and they have also been wonderfully exempt from severe storms ever since the ingathering of the crop began. This is particularly satisfactory, as the condition of the plant is such now, that more injury would be done by rain and wind than by frost even. Receipts are coming forward very rapidly notwithstanding the low state of the Southern rivers. We see it stated in some quarters that there is a disposition among the planters to hold back the crop on account of the fall in prices.

This is undoubtedly a mistake; there is no evidence whatever of any such disposition. On the contrary, there would appear to be an effort making to market a fair portion of the crop as early as possible.

INDIA COTTON AND THE SUEZ CANAL.—Our mail advises this week from India, under date of September 14th, continue favorable. The plant in most districts is reported as looking strong and healthy, though in some of the low lying lands it is stated that there are evidences of slight damage from excessive moisture. We have been at considerable pains to learn the general opinion at Bombay as to the possible extent of the yield of East India Cotton the coming season. Of course it is far too early to form any idea of what is to be the actual result, and the opinions we have received have tended only to indicate what is the possible extent of the crop in case all things continue favorable to the end of the season. The highest estimate received is about 400,000 bales in excess of the past year (or say an export from India of about 2,000,000 bales), while the lowest estimates show an excess a little under 300,000 bales. These figures furnish, we think, a fair indication of the present average opinion at that point as to the possibilities of the crop—the majority inclining to the higher estimate. There seems to be a diversity of opinion as to the probable shipments through the Suez Canal. The extent of the crop movement in that direction must, we think, depend largely upon prices for the raw material, on account of the excessive charges for tolls, &c. At all events, sailing vessels will, we think, hardly find it profitable to attempt the passage under any circumstances, as it would be necessary usually for them to be towed through the entire length of the Red Sea and the Canal.

VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON.—The following table shows the quantity of cotton in sight at this date of each of the three past seasons:

	1869.	1868.	1867.
Stock in Liverpool.....bales.	434,000	408,000	673,000
Stock in London.....	56,440	39,038	118,343
Stock in Havre.....	78,590	50,429	80,144
Stock in U. S. ports.....	160,880	153,738	109,819
Stock in inland towns.....	35,548	31,864	23,837
Afloat for Great Britain.....	343,000	458,000	237,000
Afloat for Havre.....	58,920	63,089	32,254
Total.....	1,156,018	1,253,148	1,370,197

These figures indicate a deficit in the cotton in sight to-night of 97,130 bales compared with the same date of 1868, and of 114,179 bales, compared with 1867.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show an increase from last week, the total reaching 11,433 bales, against 7,921 bales last week. Below we give our table showing the exports of cotton from New York, and their direction for each of the last four weeks; also the total exports and direction since September 1, 1869; and in the last column the total for the same period of the previous year:

Exports of Cotton (bales) from New York since Sept. 1, 1869

EXPORTED TO	WEEK ENDING				Total to date	Same time prev. year.
	Sept. 22.	Oct. 5.	Oct. 12.	Oct. 19.		
Liverpool.....	5,341	5,043	7,127	7,876	27,548	11,943
Other British Ports.....	55	50	....	....	105	25
Total to Gt. Britain.....	5,396	5,093	7,127	7,876	27,653	11,974
Havre.....	559	461	....	890	3,713	2,191
Other French ports.....	....	....	....	3	3	....
Total French.....	559	461	....	893	3,716	2,191
Bremen and Hanover.....	708	614	794	1,051	3,163	450
Hamburg.....	....	966	....	2,113	3,179	675
Other ports.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total to N. Europe.....	708	1,580	794	3,164	6,341	1,125
Spain, Oporto and Gibraltar & All others.....	....	....	....	....	....	328
Total Spain, etc.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Grand Total.....	6,558	7,134	7,921	11,433	37,710	15,618

The following are the receipts of cotton at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore for the last week, and since September 1, 1869:

RECEIPTS FROM	NEW YORK.		BOSTON.		PHILADELPHIA		BALTIMORE.	
	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
New Orleans.....	2,558	11,194	....	1,319	15	15	....	30
Texas.....	....	4,645	....	....	....	....	....	....
Savannah.....	4,421	38,538	....	....	390	2,909	....	3,707
Mobile.....	....	2,329	....	....	....	....	....	....
Florida.....	....	817	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Carolina.....	6,737	25,494	70	70	323	1,594	483	2,134
North Carolina.....	2,169	7,941	....	7	10	12	159	507
Virginia.....	4,927	18,979	1,218	2,517	....	....	1,330	4,493
North'n Ports.....	101	760	1,517	6,022	....	....	41	53
Tennessee, &c.....	1,399	1,931	479	599	109	458	309	1,194
Foreign.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Total this year.....	32,329	107,506	3,377	10,534	797	4,981	2,846	12,114
Total last year.....	19,750	77,935	4,598	9,562	443	2,310	2,651	5,588

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 36,826 bales. So far as the Southern ports are concerned, these are the same exports reported by telegraph, and published in the CHRONICLE last Friday, except Galveston, and the figures for that port are the exports for two weeks back. With regard to New York, we include the manifests only up to Tuesday night, to make the figures correspond with the official week. Below we give a list of the vessels in which these shipments from all ports, both North and South, have been made:

Exported this week from—		Total bales
NEW YORK—To Liverpool, per steamers China, 405.....	Manhattan, 2,130	860
.....Tarifa, 872.....Donati, 1,178.....	England, 1,992.....Cty of Wash-	7,876
.....ington, 1,217.....Robina, 92.....	.....	360
To Havre, per steamer Lafayette, 790.....	.....	3
To Marseilles, per brig Julia Kelly, 3.....	.....	1,051
To Bremen, per steamer Main, 1,061.....	.....	2,113
To Hamburg, per steamers Harmonia, 1,009.....	Silesia, 1,104.....	5,511
NEW ORLEANS—To Liverpool, per ships Pauline David, 1,411.....	Helen	805
Clinton, 2,855.....Sedburg, 1,235.....	.....	7,448
To Havre, per ships Wild Hunter, 259.....	Ass m Valley, 3,498.....per	2,353
barks Harriet F. Hussey, 1,834.....	Sea Gem, 1,807.....	1,359
To Barcelona, per bark Prosperidad, 805.....	.....	2,500
MOBILE—To Liverpool, per ship Lady Havelock, 2,353.....	.....	260
To Havre, per ship Fleetwing, 1,359.....	.....	4,110
CHARLESTON—To Liverpool, per bark Annie Torrey, 2,462.....	Upland and	1,029
47 Sea Island.....	.....	9
To Barcelona, per brig Bella Dolores, 260.....	Upland.....	36,826
SAVANNAH—To Liverpool, per steamer Zoe, 1,810.....	Uplands.....per bark	.....
Kentville, 2,300.....	Uplands.....	.....
To Havre, per schooner Maggie E. Gray, 1,029.....	Uplands.....	.....
Boston—To Liverpool, per ship Assage, 9.....	.....	.....

Total exports of cotton from the United States this weekbales. 36,826

The particulars of these shipments, arranged in our usual form, are as follows:

	Liverpool.	Havre.	Mar-	Bremen.	Hamburg.	Barcelona.	Total.
New York.....	7,876	390	3	1,051	2,113	.....	11,433
New Orleans.....	5,511	7,443	.....	.....	.....	805	13,754
Mobile.....	2,353	1,359	.....	.....	.....	3,713	.....
Charleston.....	2,509	.....	.....	.....	.....	260	2,769
Savannah.....	4,110	1,029	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,139
Boston.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Total.....	22,368	10,285	3	1,051	2,113	1,065	36,826

GOLD, EXCHANGE AND FREIGHTS.—Gold has fluctuated the past week between 130 and 131½, and the close to-night was 131½. Foreign Exchange closed fairly active with a restricted supply of bills. The closing rates were as follows: 109½@109½ for prime bankers 60 days, 109½@110 for prime bankers 3 days, and 108½@108½ for London prime commercial. Freights closed at ¼@½d by steam and ½d by sail to Liverpool.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL—

8 LIVERPOOL, October 23—4:30 P. M.—The market opened quiet this morning and closed dull with sales footing up 10,500 bales, of which 3,000 bales were taken for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 10,500 bales, of which 17,000 were taken for export, and 31,000 on speculation. The stock in port is estimated at 434,000 bales, of which 36,000 are American. The receipts of the week have been 71,000 bales, of which 8,000 are American. The stock afloat is estimated at 312,000 bales, of which 33,000 are American.

For the convenience of our readers we give the following, showing the sales and stocks at and afloat for Liverpool each of the last four weeks:

	Oct. 22.	Oct. 15.	Oct. 8.	Oct. 1.
Total sales.....	92,000	56,000	65,000	63,000
Sales for export.....	17,000	8,000	10,000	13,000
Sales on speculation.....	21,000	8,000	10,000	13,000
Total stock.....	434,000	425,000	459,000	443,000
Stock of American.....	35,000	42,000	46,000	56,000
Total afloat.....	312,000	326,000	340,000	362,000
American afloat.....	33,000	30,000	12,000	8,000

Trade Report.—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is dull. The following table will show the daily closing public prices for the week. Private dispatches, however, have quoted cotton lower through the week except the last two days:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fr.
Price Midd. Uplands.....	12½@12½	12½@12½	12½@12½	12½@12½	12½@12½	12½@12½
" Orleans.....	12½@12½	12½@12½	12½@12½	12½@12½	12½@12½	12½@12½
" Up. to arrive.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN COTTON MARKETS.—In reference to these markets, our correspondent in London, writing under the date of October 9, states:

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 9.—American cotton has been in good demand this week, and prices have risen ¼ to ½c per lb. Brazilian and Egyptian cotton shows but little variation in price; but East Indian produce, although in good demand, has fallen about ¼d per lb. The total sales of the week amount to 64,790 bales, of which 10,270 bales are on speculation, 10,410 bales are declared for export, leaving 44,110 bales to the trade.

The transactions "to arrive" continue large, and have been at advanced rates, which are barely maintained at the close. The latest quotations are: American basis of Middling, from Savannah, ship named 11½d; Any Port, November-December shipment, 11½d, 11½d; Pernam fair, per steamer, 12½d; Paraiba, fair, ship named 11½d; Maranhão fair, ship named 12½d; Broach, fair new Merchants, June sailing, 9½d; Dhollerah, fair new Merchants, June sailing, 9½d; Omravuttee, fair new Merchants, June sailing 9½d; Western Madras, fair new merchants, July and August sailing 8 13-16 per lb.

The following are the prices of middling qualities of cotton at this date and since 1866:

Description.	Ord. & Mid.		Fair & G'd		G'd & fine.		—Same date 1866—		
	20	22	25	27	30	48	Mid.	Fair.	Good.
Sea Island.....	9	13	13	14	16	18	13	13	17
Stained.....	Ord. G. Ord. L. Mid.		Mid.						
Upland.....	10½	11½	12	12½	..	..	10½	11½	..
Mobile.....	10½	11½	12	12½	..	..	10½	11½	..
New Orleans.....	11	11½	12½	12½	..	..	10½	12	..
Texas.....	11	11½	12½	12½	..	..	10½	12	..

The following are the prices of middling qualities of cotton at this date and since 1866:

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.		1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Mid. Sea Island	9d.	16d.	24d.	23d.	Mid. Pernamb	15d.	3d.	10½d.	12½d.
Upland.....	15	8½	10½	12½	Egyptian.	12	6½	8½	9½
Mobile.....	15	8½	10½	12½	Broach.....	9½	5	7	8½
Orleans.....	15½	8½	10½	12½	Dhollerah	9½	5	6½	8½

Annexed is a statement showing the stocks of cotton in Liverpool and London, and also the stocks of American and Indian produce ascertained to be afloat to those ports:

	1868.	1869.
Stock in Liverpool.....Bales	427,100	459,350
" London.....	82,767	86,440
American cotton afloat.....	11,000	12,000
Indian.....	526,914	378,147
Total.....	1,047,781	905,837

TOBACCO.

FRIDAY, P. M., October 22, 1899.

The total exports of crude Tobacco for the past two weeks from all the ports reach 7,824 hhds., 1,112 cases and 4,594 bales. Of these exports 3,224 hhds., 743 cases and 3,851 bales were from New York; 3,743 hhds., 277 cases and 563 bales from Baltimore; 120 hhds., 2 cases and 180 bales from Boston; 737 hhds. from New Orleans, and 90 cases from San Francisco. The direction of the shipments of hhds was as follows: To Bremen, 1,164 and 120 stems; to Havre, 1,219; to Liverpool, 795; to London, 134; to Dieppe, 1,024; to Genoa, 1,040; to Leghorn, 1,000, and the balance to different ports. During the same period the exports of manufactured tobacco reached 217,419 lbs., of which 111,475 lbs. were to Liverpool. The full particulars of the shipments from all the ports were as follows:

Exp'd this week from	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Tcs.	Stems.	Pkgs.	Man'd lbs.
New York.....	3,224	743	3,851	.....	27	.....	197,419
Baltimore.....	3,743	277	563	.....	93	.....	21,001
Boston.....	120	2	180	8	.....	152	.....
Philadelphia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans.....	737	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Total.....	7,824	1,112	4,594	8	120	156	217,419
Total last week.....	3,268	1,935	445	.....	165	114,551	.....
Total previous week.....	2,476	271	157	250	169	191	80,793

The market for Tobacco the past week has been dull and prices drooping.

Kentucky Leaf has been more freely offered on sale, and though no general decline can be reported, buyers have in some cases been able to obtain some concession. The low gold and high freights prevent exporters entering the market, and the sales for the week have been limited to about 400 hhds, of which fully three-fourths are to the home trade, at 7½¢@12¢ for Common and Medium grades.

Seed Leaf has also been very dull, and prices for the most part drooping. We have only to notice sales of 72 cases State, low grade, at 12½¢; 35 cases Pennsylvania, private terms; 192 cases Ohio, 14¢@45¢ for binders' and choice wrappers.

Spanish Tobacco has been but moderately active. Sales, 350 bales Havana, part at a private gold price in bond for export, and the remainder at 97¢@\$1 07, currency, duty paid; also, 75 bales Yara, private terms.

Manufactured Tobacco is fairly active and steady.

The following are the exports of tobacco from New York for the past week:

EXPORTS OF TOBACCO FROM NEW YORK.*

	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Stems.	Man'd lbs.
Liverpool.....	293	.....	.....	.....	111,475
London.....	84	.....	.....	.....	15,879
Londonderry.....	173	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glasgow.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg.....	32	22	2,421	.....	11,557
Bremen.....	275	439	1,197	27	.....
Marseilles.....	14	.....	.....	.....	12,215
Leghorn.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Genoa.....	1,010	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gibraltar.....	71	124	.....	.....	7,130
Palermo.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malta.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sydney.....	20	.....	.....	.....	11,252
Canada.....	.....	.....	4	.....	10,658
British N. A. Col.....	44	15	.....	.....	.....
British West Indies.....	10	19	.....	.....	.....
British Guiana.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
French West Indies.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexico.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,137
New Granada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,337
Danish West Indies.....	2	4	75	.....	1,731
Dutch West Indies.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Cuba.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hayti.....	.....	.....	148	.....	.....
Venezuela.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	368
China.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,760
Argentin Republic.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2,224	743	3,851	27	197,419

* The exports in this table to European ports are made up from manifests, verified and corrected by an inspection of the cargo.

The direction of the foreign exports for the two week, from the other ports, has been as follows:

From Baltimore—To Bremen, 789 hhds, 93 do stems and 543 bales. To Liverpool 147 hhds. To Marseilles, 876 hhds. To Dieppe, 1,024 hhds. To Heroic 2hh's. To Havre, 837 hhds. To London, 50 hhds and 10 do manufactured. To Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, 281 cases. To Barbados and St. Lucia, 10 hhds. To St. Kitts and a market, 8 hhds. To Port Spain, 20 ba es. To Demerara, 5 hhds, 16 cases.

From Boston—To Port Chalmers, 30 qr tierces. To Melbourne, 2 cases and 21 pkg's. To Africa, 62 hhds and 20 hf do. To Halifax and Charlotte town, 29 hhds. To British Provinces, 20 boxes and 61 half do. To other foreign, 17 hhds and 15 half boxes. To Hayti, 90 half bales. To Cayenne and Suri am, 2 hhds. To Port au Prince, 135 bales. To St. Johns, N. F., 35 boxes.

From New Orleans—To Havre, 339 hhds. To Liverpool, 355 hhds.

From San Francisco—To Honolulu, 38 cases. To Victoria, 22 cases and 4 bbls. To China, 30 cases.

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY, October 22, 1899, P. M.

The market for Breadstuffs shows a general decline in grain during the past week, but closes rather more steady; while in flour the advance early in the week is barely maintained.

The receipts of flour have shown some increase, but the demand has been active, and with no considerable stocks to draw from, prices steadily improved till the close of Wednesday's business; with large sales the demand was quite general. The West Indies, the British Provinces, Great Britain and the Brazils, have all been buyers, while the local trade, having confidence in the stability of prices, purchased freely. Stocks are undoubtedly smaller now than they were a month ago, which is a remarkable circumstance for this period of the season. All grades have shared in the improvement, and none more than good trade brands. A portion of the export business has been in unsound flours at \$5.10@5.85.

Wheat has declined 7@10c per bushel. Supplies by Canal are still kept back, but we have had liberal receipts by rail, and pretty free offerings from store. Besides, freights have advanced 4d or about 12c per bushel, which fact with the pressure to sell, has caused the decline above noted in the face of advancing Liverpool markets, and but amoderate rate of receipts at the Western markets. Supplies from the Canal may be expected next week, when the strength of the market will be fully tested. To-day, business was limited mainly at \$1 43 for Amber Winter.

Corn has largely declined. Liberal supplies are expected from the Canal within the next few days, to meet which there is only the home demand, and it is the opinion of many that prices will have to decline to meet export orders. The close, however, is comparatively steady.

Oats have also been depressed; the pressure to sell was early in the week, very marked, and good cargoes went at 61c, but there is since an advance of 2c, and to-day was active. The movement appears to be quite light, and we may not expect any considerable accumulation of stocks at this market.

Rye has declined under more liberal receipts by rail; Western sold to-day at \$1 07½ afloat. Barley has moved more freely at about steady prices; the supply, however, is still small. Barley, Malt and Canada Peas remain nominal.

The following are closing quotations:

Flour—			Wheat, Spring, per bush.	\$1 15@1 43
Superfine.....	50 bbl.	\$5 70@5 90	Red Winter.....	1 30@1 38
Extra State.....		6 15@6 50	Amberdo	1 43@1 45
Extra Western, com-			White.....	1 43@1 60
mon.....		6 00@6 25	White California.....	1 60@1 67
Double Extra Western			Corn, Western Mix'd, new	90@1 03
and St. Louis.....		6 50@9 90	Yellow.....	1 05@1 06
Southern supers.....		6 00@6 65	White new.....	1 02@1 04
Southern, extra and			Rye.....	1 05@1 15
family.....		6 85@10 00	Oats.....	61@64
California.....		6 50@8 25	Barley.....	1 30@1 35
Rye Flour, fine and super			Malt.....	.....
fine.....		4 75@6 15	Peas, Canada.....	.....
Corn Meal.....		4 35@6 25		

The movement in breadstuffs at this market has been as follows:

RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.

	1899.	1898.
	For the week.	For the week.
Flour, bbls.....	68,500	2,449,220
Corn meal, bbls.....	2,845	173,765
Wheat, bush.....	206,995	16,712,070
Corn, bush.....	28,185	8,389,030
Rye, bush.....	1,760	259,580
Barley, &c., bush.....	23,469	915,645
Oats, bush.....	174,160	5,156,875

FOREIGN EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK AND SINCE JAN. 1.

To	Flour, bbls.	C. meal, bush.	Wheat, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.	Oats, bush.	Corn, bush.
Gr. Brit. week.....	12,359	.....	433,249	.....	.....	.....	.....
Since Jan. 1.....	531,192	.....	10,114,714	830	.....	17,000	1,387,592
N. A. Col. week.....	6,873	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,793
Since Jan. 1.....	156,009	23,281	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,994
West Ind. week.....	4,116	540	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,540
Since Jan. 1.....	275,473	50,545	225	.....	.....	27,448	132,756
Total exp't, week.....	26,989	1,215	440,508	.....	.....	.....	8,933
Since Jan. 1, 1899.....	1,143,068	113,748	15,305,314	159,878	78	46,969	1,633,093
Same time, 1898.....	773,570	161,693	4,383,946	152,993	90	58,403	5,581,681

Since Jan. 1 from—

Boston.....	139,907	27,156	.....	.....	.....	61,856	10,658
Philadelphia.....	116,241	28,939	651,495	.....	.....	7,292	56,738
Baltimore.....	210,896	23,061	551,891	.....	10	3,847	517,221

We compile the following statistics from the Buffalo Courier, for which they are prepared by Mr. William Thurstone, Secretary of the Buffalo Board of Trade, and their accuracy may be relied upon:

RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 16.

At	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
	(196 lbs.)	(60 lbs.)	(56 lbs.)	(32 lbs.)	(48 lbs.)	(61 lbs.)
Chicago.....	37,005	855,795	236,689	327,578	59,508	48,318
Milwaukee.....	23,814	716,866	8,497	17,680	11,707	5,290
Toledo.....	32,630	119,151	60,174	51,503	30,277	10,960
Detroit.....	33,410	115,995	4,863	8,973	9,175	.....
Cleveland.....	4,764	44,350	8,100	15,400	4,550	1,370
Totals.....	132,613	1,552,157	418,321	413,133	115,167	68,066

SUGAR.

The market for raw Sugars has settled steadily since our last report, and closes at 40 lower quotations. The decline has originated in the fall in the prices of Refined Sugars and the consequent inability of Refiners to purchase at former rates, with the increased caution which will always attend the operations of buyers with the market on the down grade. Holders have been disposed to meet the necessities of the situation, and have continued to sell at the declining rates, as stock has been wanted, so that there has been a fair activity in the trade maintained. Refined Sugars have been uniformly active, but at constantly weakening prices, which have dropped from 40¢, closing weak at the reduction. The sales include 4,212 hhds of Cuba, 571 do. of Porto Rico, 169 do. of Demerara, and 6,108 boxes of Havana.

Imports for the week at New York, and stock on hand October 21, were as follows:

	Cuba,	Cuba,	P. Rico,	Other,	Brazil,	M'nilla,	&c
	bxs.	*hhds.	*hhds.	*hhds.	bgs.	bgs.	
Imports this week	2,035	1,331	13	210	....	16,034	
Stock on hand	108,905	84,691	55,791	147,545			
Same time 1868	30,430	55,791	44,529				
" 1867	51,602	36,535	29,494				

Imports at the several ports since Jan. 1 have been as follows:

	Boxes	*Hhds	Brazil, Manila
	1869.	1868.	bags, bags.
Imp's since Jan. 1, at New York	334,773	303,671	307,990
" " " " Portland	8,368	13,894	9,833
" " " " Boston	31,820	60,868	64,596
" " " " Philadel.	32,575	51,615	67,505
" " " " Baltimore	37,536	27,397	61,743
" " " " N. Orleans	78,267	61,581	72,398
Total	543,829	423,736	512,571

* Including tierces and barrels reduced to hhds.

MOLASSES.

The amount of business done in these has been very light, as for some time past the better refining qualities have been most in demand owing to their scarcity, while distilling grades are hardly asked for. The sales made have been mainly of fine grocery Molasses to the trade, and in these some activity has prevailed, but necessarily limited by the small supply of such goods. The stock of all kinds is light. The sales include 593 hhds of Porto Rico, 106 of Demerara, 168 St. Croix, 64 do of Muscovado and 423 bbls of New Orleans, including 300 bbls sold to arrive from Providence.

The receipts of the week at New York, and the stock on hand October 21, were as follows:

	Cuba,	P. Rico,	Demerara,	Other,	N. O.
	*Hhds.	*Hhds.	*Hhds.	*Hhds.	bbls.
Imports this week	567	349	....	....	....
Stock on hand	6,712	8,234	1,233	....	....
same time 1868	11,616	2,039	1,188	....	....

Imports at the several ports since January 1 have been as follows:

	*Hhds	N. O.
	1869.	bbls.
Total imports since Jan. 1 at New York	136,800	163,133
" " " " Portland	29,631	56,009
" " " " Boston	46,809	53,119
" " " " Philadel.	30,722	77,460
" " " " Baltimore	22,305	23,473
" " " " New Orleans	11,731	18,199
Total at all ports	337,488	390,397

* Including tierces and barrels reduced to hhds.

SPICES.

There has been a good business, at firm and improving prices. Pepper and Mace continues to be firmly held, the former at somewhat higher figures. Nutmegs are quoted higher also. Other spices remain as last quoted.

FRUITS.

In foreign dried fruit there has been a steady trade, but without any particular animati n. New crop Raisins are arriving and have sold in Boston at \$4 50 per box. A cargo of 9,000 boxes just received here is held at the same figures. The price is not regarded as high under the fact of the short crop, and an improvement in price is looked for. There is less speculative feeling in Almonds, and prices have dropped off a little for one or two kinds. Sardines (quarter boxes) have advanced to 18¢. Figs have been sold quite largely at auction, some 8,430 drums and boxes and 180 cases having been disposed of in this way. Domestic dried fruit have been quiet. Southern Apples and Peaches are the only kinds in market; the former are selling at 8¢@10¢, the latter price for sliced. In Peaches there is less activity; Shore bring from 19¢@20¢. In foreign green fruit Carthage and Barracoa Coconuts are jobbing at former prices. Malaga Lemons bring \$13 per box from store. The stock of domestic green fruit is limited to the later fruits. Apples are now coming in from the Western part of the State rather more freely and prices are easier. Selected fruit brings from \$4 00@4 50, and mixed Western \$3 50. Pears are selling from \$12@18 per bbl. Cranberries bring \$9 00@10 00.

We annex ruling quotations in first hands:

	Tea.		
Duty: 25 cents per lb.			
Hysan, Common to fair	75 @ 85	do	do Ex f. to finest
do Superior to fine	90 @ 1 00	do	do Ex f. to finest
do Ex fine to finest	1 05 @ 1 30	Uncl. Japan, Com. to fair	80 @ 85
Yg Hyson, Com. to fair	72 @ 78	do	do Ex f. to finest
do Super. to fine	82 @ 1 11	Oolong, Common to fair	65 @ 70
do Ex fine to finest	1 25 @ 1 50	do Superior to fine	75 @ 90
Gump & Imp. Com. to fair	85 @ 1 00	do Ex fine to finest	1 10 @ 1 40
do Sup. to fine	1 00 @ 1 25	Sou. & Cong. Com. to fair	75 @ 80
do Ex f. to finest	1 10 @ 1 30	do	do Ex fine to finest
H. Ek. & T. W. C. to fair	65 @ 73	do	do Ex f. to finest
do do Sup. to fine	75 @ 83		

Coffee.

Duty: When imported direct in American or equalized vessels from the place of its growth or production; also, the growth of countries this side the Cape of Good Hope when imported indirectly in American or equalized vessels, 5 cents per lb.; all other, 10 percent ad valorem in addition.

do. Prime, duty paid	gold 11 1/2 @ 12	Native Ceylon	gold 17 1/2 @ 19
do. 1st	gold 10 1/2 @ 11	Maracibo	gold 16 1/2 @ 18
do. fair	gold 9 1/2 @ 10	Laguayra	gold 16 1/2 @ 18
do. ordinary	gold 8 1/2 @ 9	St. Domingo, in bond	gold 15 @ 16
Java, Mada and 1 bags	gold 23 @ 25	Jamaica	gold 15 @ 16

Sugar.

Duty: On raw or brown sugar, not above No. 12 Dutch standard, 2: on white or clayed, above No. 12 and not above No. 15 Dutch standard, not refined, 3 1/2; above 15 and not over 20, 4; on refined, 5; and on Melado 3 1/2 cents per lb.

Cuba, inf. to com. refining	11 @ 11 1/2	do	do	do 16 to 18	13 1/2 @ 14
do fair to good	11 1/2 @ 11 3/4	do	do	do 19 to 20	14 1/2 @ 15
do pr. me.	11 3/4 @ 12	do	do	do white	14 1/2 @ 15
do fair to good grocery	12 @ 12 1/2	Porto Rico, refining grades	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2		
do pr. to choice	12 1/2 @ 13	do	do	grocery grades	12 1/2 @ 13
do centrifugal hds & bxs	10 1/2 @ 12	Brazil, bags	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2		
do Melado	10 1/2 @ 11	Manilla, bags	11 @ 11 1/2		
do molasses	10 1/2 @ 11	Crushed	16 @ 16 1/2		
Bay's, Box, D.S. Nos. 7 to 9	11 1/2 @ 11 3/4	Granulated	16 @ 16 1/2		
do	do	do 10 to 12	13 1/2 @ 14		
do	do	do 13 to 15	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2		
		Soft White	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2		
		Soft Yellow	14 @ 14 1/2		

Molasses.

Duty: 8 cents per gallon.

New Orleans	per gall. 80 @ 95	do Clayed	45 @ 50
Porto Rico	83 @ 95	Barbados	45 @ 50
Cuba Muscovado	48 @ 63		

Spices.

Duty: mace, 40 cents; nutmegs, 50; cassia and cloves, 20; pepper an pimento, 15; and ginger root, 5 cents per lb.

Cassia, in mats	gold 46 @ 47	Pepper, in bond	(gold) 101 @ 104
Ginger, race and A (gold)	12 @ 12 1/2	Pimento, Jamaica (gold)	19 @ 20
Mace	(gold) 1 @ 1 30	Cloves	(gold) 26 @ 26 1/2
Nutmegs	(gold) 1 00 @ 1 05		

Fruit.

Duty: Raisins, Currants, Figs, Plums and Prunes, 5; Shelled Almonds, Almonds, 6; other nuts, 2; Dates, 2; Pea Nuts, 1; Shelled do, 1 1/4; Filberts and Walnuts, 3 cents per lb; Sardines, 50; Preserved Ginger, 50; Green Fruits, 5 cent ad val.

Raisins, Seedless	per mat. 7 50 @ 7 75	Sardines	per qr. box	18 @ 18
do Layer, new	per box 4 50 @ 5	Figs, Smyrna	per lb	15 @ 16
do Valencia, old	per lb 15 @ 16	do New	per lb	18 @ 20
do do new	19 @ 20	Brazil Nuts	per lb	15 @ 15
Currants, new	per lb 14 @ 15	Filberts, Sicily	per lb	15 @ 16
Citron, Leghorn	35 @ 36	Walnuts, Bordeaux	per lb	10 @ 10 1/2
Prunes, Turkish	12 @ 14	Macaroni, Italian	per lb	18 @ 18
Dates	12 @ 13			
Almonds, Langueedoo	27 @ 28	Dried Fruit		
do Provenca	22 @ 23	Apples, Southern	per lb	8 @ 9
do Sicily, Softshell	15 @ 16	Blackberries	per lb	14 @ 15
do Shelled, Spanish	40 @ 42	Peaches, pared new	per lb	16 @ 20
Sardines	per hf. box 31 @ 32	Peaches, unpared	per lb	6 @ 8

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., October 22, 1869.

The market has been unsettled and generally unsatisfactory since our last review. More firmness in prices has been shown in standard sheetings, at least negatively, as they have not further declined; but in Prints there has been a decided break and on old goods very low figures have been reached. The decline has not yet produced the desired result of a lively demand, but on the contrary business, as a rule, has been irregular and not large in volume. The prevailing opinion seems to be that the bottom has been reached and that the first show of an active demand would be followed by a return to higher prices. It is quite unsafe, however, to predict; the same opinion in regard to prices was expressed two weeks ago and proved not to be well founded, as a decline soon followed. Cotton has been weak and tends downwards, naturally imparting weakness to the goods market.

A very unfavorable feature of the market lately (so far as a healthy tone of business is concerned) has been the rivalry and hostility shown among various leading houses, which has induced operations in the way of "drives" and the offering of particular goods below current prices in such a manner as frequently to disturb the whole market and injure many parties without apparently benefitting any one. While a fair competition is much to be desired, such action as that referred to above is much to be deprecated. To-day there has been a better feeling shown on the market, and trade was more satisfactory.

The exports of dry goods for the past week, and since January 1, 1869, and the total for the same time in 1868 and 1860 are shown in the following table:

	Domestic.	Val.	Domestic.	Val.	Domestic.	Val.
	pkgs.		pkgs.		pkgs.	
Exports to						
Brit. West Indies	3	\$461				
Brazil	35	6,049				
Liverpool	....	17	5,671			
London	....	4	5,039			
Hamburg	....	13	3,936			
Leghona	....	3	1,300			
British N. A. Col.	....	4	2,105			
Mexico	....	180	28,202			
New Granada	....	22	8,890			
Beyrout (Syria)	....	2	307			
Curacao	....	....	....
Total this week	38	\$6,510	245	\$54,703	21	\$21
Since Jan. 1, 1869	18,022	1,553,459	4,311	\$32,937	5,990	\$7,356
Same time 1868	19,374	980,000	4,098	1,317,540	7,356	\$7,356
" " 1860	77,300	....	....	....	31,756	\$31,756

We annex a few particulars of leading articles of domestic manufacture, our prices quoted being those of the leading jobbers:

BROWN SHEETINGS in spite of the late decline are sparingly dealt in, though it is generally thought no further decline can possibly take place. **BROWN SHIRTINGS** are very irregular in price, and such brands as are selling below relative value are liberally taken by buyers, while the balance of the lines are generally neglected. Agawam F 36 12½, Atlantic A 36 15½, do H 36 15, do P 36 12½, do L 36 14, Appleton A 36 15, Augusta 36 14½, do 30 13, Broadway 36 12½, Bedford R 30 10, Boot H 27 11½, do O 34 12½, do S 40 14½, do W 45 19½, Commonwealth O 27 8, Grafton A 27 9½, Graniteville AA 36 15½, do EE 36 15, Great Falls M 36 13, do S 32 12½, Indian Head 36 15½, do 30 14, Indian Orchard A 40 15, do C 36 14, do BB 36 12½, do W 34 12, do NN 36 14½, Laconia O 39 14½, do B 37 14½, do E 36 13, Lawrence A 36 12½, do C 36 15, do F 36 12½, do G 34 13, do H 27 11½, do LL 36 12½, Lyman O 36 14, do E 36 15½, Massachusetts BB 36 13, do J 30 12½, Medford 36 —, Nashua fine 36 14, do 36 15½, do E 40 18, Newmarket A 13, Pacific extra 36 15½, do H 36 15, do L 36 14, Pepperell 6-4 —, do 7-4 35, do 8-4 40, do 9-4 45, do 10-4 50, do 11-4 55, Pepperell E fine 39 15½, do R 36 14½, do O 33 13½, do N 30 12½, do G 30 13, Pocasset F 30 10½, do K 36 13½, do Canoe 40 17, Saranac fine O 33 14, do R 36 15½, do E 39 13, Sigourney 36 10½, Stark A 36 15, Swift River 36 12, Tiger 27 9, Tremont M 38 11.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS have also been unsettled and weak on market, though trade has been more active than for brown goods. At the close there was a feeling of more firmness, and prices were steady. Amoskeag 46 19, do 42 17½, do 54 26, do A 36 16, American A 36 14, Androscoggin L 36 16½, Auburn 36 17½, Attawaugan XX 36 14, do X 36 11, Atlantic Cambric 36 24, Ballou & Son 36 14½, do 31 11½, Bartlett 36 15½, do 33 14½, do 31 13½, Bates XX 36 17½, do B 33 14½, Blackstone 36 15, do D 37 13½, Boot B 36 15½, do C 34 14½, do E 36 12½, do H 28 11½, do O 30 13½, do R 23 10, do W 45 19½, Clarks 36 20, Dwight 40 21, Ellerton 10-4 50, Forestdale 36 16, Fruit of the Loom 36 17, Globe 27 8½, Gold Medal 36 15, Green Mfg Co 36 12, do 31 10½, Great Falls Q 36 16½, do J 38 —, do S 31 12, do A 32 14, Hill's Temp. Idem 36 16, do 38 14½, Hope 36 15, James 36 14½, do 33 13½, do 31 13, Lawrence B 36 15½, Lonsdale 36 16½, Masonville 36 17, Newmarket C 36 15, New York Mills 36 22½, Pepperell 6-4 32½, do 8-4 45, do 9-4 52½, do 10-4 57½, Rosebuds 36 15½, Red Bank 36 12, do 33 11, Slater J. & W. 36 —, Tuscarora 36 18, Utica 6-4 32½, do 6-4 37½, do 9-4 65, do 10-4 70, Waltham X 38 —, do 42 18, do 6-4 —, do 8-4 42½, do 9-4 47½, do 10-4 50, Wamsutta 45 28, do 40½ 25, do 36 20, Washington 38 10½.

BROWN DRILLS are quoted the same as last week, but have not experienced much demand. Amoskeag 17, Boot —, Graniteville D 16, Laconia 17, Pepperell 17, Stark A 17, do H 15½.

PRINTS, quite contrary to the expectations of many, continue to recede in prices, and with the exception of Pacific goods no standard brands are now held above 12½c. They continue in a rather mixed state. Prices have been reduced on nearly all brands, but new work opened is held firmly by the agents at previous rates; this condition of affairs is to be deplored, as the only effect perceptible is a diminishing of confidence among buyers. The diversity of opinions put forth on the state of affairs at present in existence is immense. Some state that a speedy resumption of previous rates is to take place, others, that the prices will be reduced still lower, and still others, that the season's trade is over, and that affairs will remain in statu quo until the next season's opening. Printers are turning their attention to new styles for spring work, and from what we hear, some very fine designs are to be produced. Allens 12, American 12½, Amoskeag —, Arnolds 10½, C-nestoga 12½, Dunnell's 12½, Freeman 11, Gloucester 12-12½, Hamilton 12½, Home 8½, Lancaster 12½, London mourning 12, Mallory 13, Manchester 12½, Merimac D 12½, do pink and purple 15, do W 14, Oriental 12½, Pacific 13½, Richmond's 12, Simpson Mourning 12, Sprague's purple and pink 13½, do blue 13½, do shirtings 13½, Wamsutta 9½.

PRINT CLOTHS.—The market in this line is still weak and unsettled; the decline in prints and the unsatisfactory amounts distributed, have combined, with other causes, to depress the market. Printers, in view of the prices to be obtained for their goods, are mostly running on short time, and purchase in as small a way as possible, and, in consequence, these goods have experienced a very limited business during the past seven days. Rates have been reduced a fraction, but buyers are still dissatisfied, and to induce a liberal distribution a considerable decline from present rates would be necessary; 64 standard cloth is offered at 8 cents, and 8½ for extra do, although sales have been reported at as low as 7½c. The Providence Journal of last week, in speaking of that market, says that the same causes as noted in our last report continue to depress the market, and the printers are now working out the balance of their fall styles, while some of them are already stopping to repair, preparatory to their commencing on the spring or light styles. The tendency of the market is therefore rather to lower figures. The following are the past week's sales: 5,000 pieces 56x60, 6½c; 8,000 do 56x60, 6½c; 3,000 do 60x64, 7½c, early in the week; 20,000 do 64x64, 7½c; 13,000 do 64x64, 7½c; 10,000 do 64x64, extra fine goods, high count, on private terms—total, 54,000 pieces. The above sales were on thirty days.

MUSLIN DELAINES are in active distribution, as has been the case during the whole of the season past. Prices are unchanged, and there being satisfactory to both seller and buyer is evidently the cause of the excellent business they have attained. Hamilton 20, Tycoon Repe 27½, Lowell 20, Pacific Armures 21, do Robe de C 22½, do Alpaca 3-4 25, do do 4-4 27½-35, Pekins 25, Piques 22.

GINGHAMS are still in fairly active demand, and rates are without change. Agents, for all desirable makes, are sold close up, and stocks on hand are very small of others. Allamance plaid 18, Caledonia 14, Earleton 22½-25, Glasgow 16, Hampden 16, Lancaster 17, Manchester 18½.

COTTON FLANNELS are somewhat firmer, and the trade in the goods

active. Brown—Amoskeag AA 32, do A 24, Ellerton N 27, do O 24, do P 21½, Great Falls F 28½, Laconia 19, Bleached—Amoskeag A 27, do B 25, Ellerton W H 42, do N 30, Great Falls F 26½, Naumkeag F 20.

OTHER COTTON GOODS have naturally been dull and weak, though the prospect at the close is much more favorable. Bags have suffered a marked decline, and are not specially active beyond present needs.

CHECKS.—Caledonia 70 27½, do 50 28, do 12 26½, do 11 22½, Keenebeck 25, Lanark No. 2 12½-13, Medford 13, Park No. 60 19, do 70 21, do 80 24, do 90 27½, do 100 30, Pequas No. 1,200 18½, do 2,000 28, do 2,800 27½, Star Mills 12 18, do 20 22, Union No. 20 25, do 50 27½, Watts No. 80 16.

TICKINGS.—Albany 11, American 14½, Amoskeag A C A 35, do A 29, do B 24, do C 22, do D 20, Blackstone River 17, Conestoga extra 32 25, do 36 30, Cordis AAA 30, do BB 17½, Hamilton 28, do D 21, Lewiston 36 36, do 32 32, do 30 28½, Mees. and Wkm's 29, Pearl River 32, Pemberton A A 26, do E 18½, Swift River 16, Thorndike 17, Whittenden A 22½, Willow Brook No. 1 28, York 30 27½, do 32 33½.

STRIPES.—Albany 11, Algodon 16½, American 14-15, Amoskeag 21-22, Boston 13½, Hamilton 22, Haymaker 16, Sheridan A 14½, do G 15½, Uncasville A 17, do B 16, Whittenton AA 21, do A 20, do BB 17, do C 15, York 28.

DREWS.—Amoskeag 30, Blue Hill 14½, Beaver Cr. blue 26½, do CC 18½, Columbian heavy 30, Haymaker Bro 19, Manchester 20, Otis A X A 28½, do BB 26, do CC 21, Pearl River 30, Thorndike 19, Tremont 19.

CORSET JEANS.—Amoskeag 15, Androscoggin 13, Bates 12½, Everetts 15½, Indian Orch. Imp 14, Laconia 15, Naumkeag 15½, Newmarket 14, Washington sateen 17½.

CAMBRICS.—Amoskeag 9½, Portland 7½, Pequot 9½, Victory H 8½, do A 9½, Washington 9½.

COTTON BAGS.—American \$42 00, Androscoggin \$42 00, Arkwright A \$42 00, Great Falls A \$43, Lewiston \$44, Ludlow AA \$45, Stark A \$45 00, do C 3 bush \$60 00, Union A \$27 50.

COTTON YARNS AND BATTS.—Best Georgia Cotton Yarns Nos. 6 to 12 40, Best South Carolina small skeins 41.

WOOLEN GOODS in desirable styles of cloths, especially plaids, are in active request at good rates. Overcoatings are moderately active in the finer grades, while even the lower and medium styles are much improved. Cassimeres in fine grades are in request at fair prices, but lower grades are dull and inactive, even at large reductions below market rates. Flannels are quietly moving in small quantities for sorting up. Blankets are in good demand, and rates are fully maintained. Kentucky Jeans are still dull, and rates are rather unsettled. The Southern trade is ordering in small quantities; Western buyers are hardly touching the goods however. Shawls are still enjoying an active demand, although, as the season advances, a slight falling off is perceptible; still the goods, in desirable styles, are absorbed readily by buyers upon being opened, and all leading makes are sold very close up. Rates are firmly maintained, and the business presents a very satisfactory exhibit for the whole season thus far. Arabs are in active demand; the agents have orders placed ahead, in some instances as high as thirty days.

FOREIGN DREWS GOODS, in desirable styles, are in fair request, but this branch of business sympathizes with the rest of the dry goods market; in fact, the only trade that is apparently active is in the fur line, and even that lacks the snap and vim of the same period last year. Astrachans appear to be the favorite among dealers, and some very beautiful sets have been shown to us. Sables, as usual, are in fashion. There is a great deal of irregularity in the auction rooms at this time. The attendance is only moderate, and there are large quantities of undesirable goods offering, which very much unsettle affairs. For desirable goods, or those to which the trade happen to take a fancy, prices are higher than could be obtained, or than is asked for them at private sale, and consequently profits are good. For low grades of goods, or those which the trade do not want, prices are below cost of importation. The present week is a slow one, but the indications for next week, at which time some new and seasonable goods are to be offered, are more promising.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Oct. 21, 1869, and the corresponding weeks of 1867 and 1868, have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 21, 1869.						
	—1867—		—1868—		—1869—	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool....	397	\$155,138	643	\$226,173	866	\$300,308
do cotton....	402	111,337	473	134,699	468	134,271
do silk....	311	267,357	690	434,123	494	291,179
do flax....	449	101,609	601	1-4,148	954	164,346
Miscellaneous dry goods.	230	89,234	378	97,024	306	105,598
Total.....	1,789	\$725,245	2,785	\$1,036,182	3,018	\$1,004,702
WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
Manufactures of wool....	687	\$259,963	617	\$238,827	423	\$154,562
do cotton....	127	36,154	97	25,602	113	31,268
do silk....	95	94,750	63	75,590	60	73,550
do flax....	292	66,663	102	50,340	196	65,846
Miscellaneous dry goods.	271	27,891	45	25,049	139	37,792
Total.....	1,442	\$485,481	1,027	\$415,353	1,091	\$360,108
Add ent'd for consup't'n...	1,789	725,245	2,785	1,036,182	3,018	1,004,702
Total th'wn upon market...	3,231	\$1,210,726	3,812	\$1,451,540	4,039	\$1,364,810
ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
Manufactures of wool....	715	\$268,669	490	\$166,787	659	\$247,986
do cotton....	104	28,826	232	63,231	210	59,155
do silk....	50	59,498	45	55,704	100	111,564
do flax....	555	155,880	636	101,490	760	173,337
Miscellaneous dry goods.	46	14,138	1,004	36,626	45	17,164
Total.....	1,470	\$527,014	2,407	\$422,901	1,834	\$613,956
Add ent'd for consup't'n...	1,789	725,245	2,785	1,036,182	3,018	1,004,702
Total entered at the port...	3,259	\$1,252,259	5,192	\$1,459,083	4,842	\$1,618,668

Miscellaneous.

VALUABLE MILLING

OR

Manufacturing Property for Sale at
a Great Bargain.

THE PIONEER MILLS, AT ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA, offers rare inducements to capitalists, either for milling or manufacturing purposes. The building is of brick, four stories and two attics. It covers an area of 120x150 feet, and in every respect, a most complete and substantial structure; is situated on the Potomac river, with depth of water sufficient for any class vessel to come alongside of the property.

The machinery consists of twelve pairs of 44 feet burrs, with cleaning and bolting appurtenances for the manufacture of 600 to 700 barrels of flour per day. The engines and boilers are of the best construction, and afford ample power to drive the twelve pair of burrs and other machinery.

Cumberland coal can be put in the yard at a cost of \$4 75 per ton, thus affording cheaper fuel than can be supplied at any other place on the seaboard.

The supply of wheat is ample, and can be bought at prices much below those at other tidewater markets. The comparative low cost of fuel, wheat and barrels, with the facilities for getting products to Eastern markets, gives this property superior advantages for milling purposes.

For manufacturing of any description, this property possesses rare advantages, owing to low cost of fuel, abundance of cheap labor (both male and female), and unsurpassed facilities for transportation by water or railroads to any direction.

The property will be sold at a great sacrifice, and is worthy of notice of those desirous of a safe and profitable investment. Apply to

GEORGE Y. WORTHINGTON,
Alexandria, Va.,
Or WM. H. NEWMAN & CO.,
119 Pearl Street, New York.

FOR SALE

CHAMPION

Corn Sheller & Separator

Will shell three times as much corn in the same time as any other Corn Sheller in use, with one-half the labor. It is compact, easily handled, and costs less to manufacture than any other hand Corn sheller in the market.

Took the first premium at the Ohio Fair as also at the Maryland Int. Ex.

This Corn Sheller is needed, wanted and will be BOUGHT by almost every Farmer in the land, as soon as it is taken hold of by a party with sufficient capital to manufacture and supply the demand. The undersigned have the exclusive sale of this Patent and invite capitalists to call on them and examine the Sheller and test its merits in comparison with any other Machine of its kind in the Union. Apply immediately to

W. J. McALISTER & Co.,
178 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Bank Statements.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,

In New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on the 9th day of October, 1869:

ASSETS—RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$2,162,205 15
Overdrafts	2,730 00
United States bonds to secure circulation	667,000 00
Other Stocks, bonds and mortgages (as per schedule)	508,935 09
Due from other national banks (as per schedule)	141,520 55
Due from other banks and bankers (as per schedule)	5,189 20
Banking house	\$50,000 00
Current expenses	11,216 01
Taxes paid	100 00
Premium	26,594 00
Exchanges for Clearing house	2,612,638 99
Bills of other national banks	20,000 00
Fractional currency (including nickles)	2,982 40
Specie, viz.:	
Gold	7,994 06
Gold Treasury notes	130,000 00
Legal-tender notes	435,000 00
3 per cent Certificates	500,000 00
	\$7,584,628 04

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$2,000,000 00
Surplus fund	50,000 00
Rent account	6,450 00
Discount	28,391 84
Exchange	1,616 91
Interest	97,980 04
Profit and loss	26,327 68
National circulation outstanding	562,729 00
State bank circulation outstanding	2,979 00
Individual deposits	2,066,012 13
Certified checks	1,679,270 50
Due to national banks (as per schedule)	568,164 56
Due to other banks and bankers (as per schedule)	486,472 88
Dividends unclaimed	13,212 50
	\$7,584,628 04

I, C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier of "The Continental National Bank New York," do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

State of New York, County of New York.—Sworn to and subscribed before me this sixteenth day of October, 1869. W. J. HARRIS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest.

JNO. T. AGNEW,
JAMES RYCE,
M. A. MURDOCK, Directors.

Dry Goods.

American silks.

THE BEST QUALITY OF

BLACK GROS GRAIN

Manufactured in this Country offered for Sale by

C. A. AUFFMORDT & CO.,
134 & 136 DUANE STREET.

JENKINS, VAILL &

PEABODY,

46 LEONARD STREET,

BY GOODS COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Sole Agents for the sale of

COTTONS AND WOOLENS,

Of Several Mills.

AMERICAN SILKS.

MANUFACTURED BY

CHENEY BROTHERS.

Machine Twist.

Sewing Silk,

Traws and Organzines.

FINE ORGANZINES FOR SILK MIXTURE, CASSIMERES.

Foulards and Florentines,

Pongee Handkerchiefs,

Silk Warp Poplins,

Silk Dress Goods,

Belt Ribbons.

SILKS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES TO ORDER.

AGENTS:

EDWARD H. ARNOLD & SON,

102 Franklin Street, New York.

CHENEY & MILLIKEN,

4 Otis Street, Boston.

LEONARD BAKER & CO.,

210 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

CHASE, STEWART & CO.,

10 and 12 German Street, Baltimore.



SHOE THREADS,
LINEN THREADS,
CARPET THREADS,
SEWING MACHINE THREADS,
GILL NETT TWINES, FISH LINES,
TWINES, FLAX, ETC.

BARBOUR BROTHERS,

99 Chambers Street, Corner Church Street, New York
WORKS. PATERSON, NEW JERSEY

THOS. H. BATE & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

DRILLED-EYE NEEDLES,
Fish Hooks and Fishing Tackle.
NO. 7 WARREN STREET, NEAR BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

John Dwight & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SALERATUS,
SUPER CARB. SODA, & C.,
No. 11 Old Slip, New York.

EXTENSION TABLES

(EXCLUSIVELY),

Of Every Style and Quality, at
Greatly Reduced Prices.

WM. HEERDT, Manufacturer,
150 WOOSTER STREET,
BETWEEN PRINCE AND HOUSTON STREETS,
NEW YORK.

Dry Goods.

JOHN S. &
EBEN WRIGHT & Co.,92 & 94 Franklin Street, New York,
140 Devonshire Street, Boston.

AGENTS FOR THE

Otis Company, Belknap Mills,
Columbian Mill Company, Grafton Mills,
Warren Cotton Mills, Sumner Falls Mills,
Boston Buck Company, Gilmanton Hosiery Mills,
Cordis Mills, Pepper Hosiery Mills,
Thorndike Company, Otis Hosiery Mills,
Fancy Dress Goods, 3-4 and 6-4 Roubais Cloth, Imper
ial Chinese, Alpaca, Repps Coburgs, &c., &c.

Belknap & Grafton
Shirtings, Flannels, Rob Roy, Cassimeres, Repellants
Cottonades, Domestic, Boys' Checks, Sulloways,
Shaker Flannels.

Hosiery.

Otis Co., Pepper and Gilmanton Mills' Sulloways
Shaker Socks, &c., &c.

Blue Denims.

Columbian Heavy, Otis AXA, BB, CC, D, O. E. G
Union, Arlington, Oxford, Mc. Vernon, Beaver Cree
AA, BB, CC, Thorndike, C. Haymaker, Palmer, Bos
ton, Northfield, Pawnee, Farmers' and Mechanics

Brown Denims.

Columbian XXX, Otis BB, Warren A.B.D.X.
Tucks,
Cordis ACE, AAA, BB, Duck AA.B, Thorndike A.C
Swift River, Palmer, New England.

Stripes.

Cordis Awning, Thorndike, B.C., Otis CC, Mount Ver
non, Columbus, Eagle,
Warren FF Fine sheetings,
BLEA. AND BROWN.

Brown and Bleached Goods.
Thorndike H. B. & C. Brown and Bleached Sheetings,
Hingham, Farmers' AA and Swift River Brown Sheet
ings, 40-in. Rocky Mountain Duck, Bear, Raven's Duck

Theodore Polhemus & Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

COTTON SAIL DUCK

And all kinds of

COTTON CANVAS, FELTING DUCK, CAR COVER
ING, BAGGING, RAVENS DUCK, SAIL TWINES
& C. "ONTARIO" SEAMING BAGS,
"AWNING STRIPES."

Also, Agents

United States Hunting Company.
A full supply all Widths and Colors always in stock
13 & 15 Lispeard Street.

E. A. BRINCKERHOFF, THEODORE POLHEMUS,
J. SPENCER TURNER, H. D. POLHEMUS, Specia

C. B. & J. F. Mitchell,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

87 & 89 Leonard Street, New York.

MANUFACTURERS AGENTS

For the Sale of

COTTONS AND WOOLENS.

CHRISTY DAVIS,

WOOL BROKER,

No 58 BROADWAY NEW YORK,

Cor of Exchange Place.

ABM. MILLS

E. J. SHIPMAN

MILLS & SHIPMAN,

WOOL BROKERS,

NO. 50 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

We are prepared to make cash advances upon Wool,
on the spot or in transit.

Steamship Companies.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE

To CALIFORNIA & CHINA,

Touching at Mexican Ports
AND

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

On the 1st and 16th of Each Month.

Leave PIER 42 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street
at 12 o'clock noon, as above (except when those dates
fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday)

for ASPINWALL, connecting via Panama Railway
with one of the Company's Steamships from Panama
for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPELCO.

Departure of 1st connect at Panama with steamers
for SOUTH PACIFIC and CENTRAL AMERICAN
PORTS. Those of the 1st touch at MANZANILLO.

One hundred pounds baggage allowed each adult
Baggage-masters accompany baggage through, accom
pany ladies and children without male protectors.

Baggage received on the dock the day before
sailing, from steamboats, railroads, and passenger
who prefer to send them down early. An expert c
surgeon on board. Medicine and attendance free.

For passage tickets or further information apply
the Company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot
Canal street, North River, New York.

F. R. RABY, Agent.

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SOUTTER & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 53 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

Dealers in Bills of Exchange, Governments, Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Commercial Paper, and all Negotiable Securities.
Interest allowed on Deposits subject to Sight Draft Check.
Advances made on approved securities.
Special facilities for negotiating Commercial Paper.
Collectors for both inland and foreign promptly made.
Foreign and Domestic Loans Negotiated.

Edward C. Anderson, Jr.

BANKER, FACTOR AND

Commission Merchant,

Savannah, Ga.

Special attention given to consignments of Cotton, Gold, Stocks, Bonds and Foreign and Domestic Exchange, bought and sold.
Collections promptly remitted for
Orders solicited for the purchase of Sales of Produce and Securities. Prompt attention guaranteed.
New York Correspondents: LAWRENCE BROS. & Co.

WILLIAMS & GUION,

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Guion & Co., Alex. S. Petrie & Co.,
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Advances made on consignments to our Correspondents, and orders for the purchase of Merchandise, Stocks and Bonds, executed by Cable or Mail.
Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued, available in all parts of Europe, &c.

Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne

BANKERS,

New York, AND Leipzig, Saxony,
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DRAW IN SUMS TO SUIT

the principal cities of Germany, Switzerland, England, France, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Belgium, Russia, Italy, Spain, Denmark, &c.

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of Europe.

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BANKERS & BROKERS,

78 BROADWAY AND 5 & 7 NEW STREET.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold exclusively on commission.
Accounts of Banks and Bankers received. Collections made in the United States, British Provinces and Europe.

Bills of Exchange drawn on London, Paris, &c.
E. J. FARMER & Co. C. J. HATCH & Co.
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LEVY & BORG,

DEALERS IN

Southern and Miscellaneous Securities
No. 41 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

In connection with the Manhattan Savings Bank Memphis, Tenn.

SWAN & PAYSON,

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50 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission.

Otis D. Swan, Geo. P. Payson, Wm. S. Alexander, Jr.
Of the New York Stock Exchange.

BLAKE BROTHERS & Co.,

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AND
28 STATE STREET, BOSTON,
EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

And Sterling Credits,

DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Buy Bill Massachusetts and New York State Stocks.
Government Securities, Stocks Bonds, and Gold, bought and sold strictly on Commission.

The Tradesmen's

NATIONAL BANK.

251 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000
SURPLVS.....\$70,000

RICHARD BERRY, President,

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier

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70 State Street, Boston.

Bills of Exchange, and Commercial and Travelers' Credits issued on

The City Bank, } LONDON.

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Circular Notes available for Travelers in all parts of Europe and the East.

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AGENTS FOR

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.,

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Advances made on consignments of approved merchandise.

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AUSTIN & OBERGE,

313 WALNUT STREET,

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Commission Stock Brokers.

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WASHINGTON.

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Government Depository and Financial

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We buy and Sell all classes of

Government Securities

on the most favorable terms, and give especial attention to

Business connected with the several

Departments of the Government.

Full information with regard to Government Loans at all times cheerfully furnished.

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Freedman's Savings Bank

CHARTERED BY CONGRESS IN 1865.

Central Office at Washington, D. C.,

BRANCHES AT

Baltimore, Norfolk, Richmond, New Bern, Wilmington, Raleigh, Charleston, Beaufort, Augusta, (Ga.), Savannah, Macon, Jacksonville, Tallahassee, Mobile, Huntsville, New Orleans, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga, Louisville, St. Louis, Martinsburg, New York and Washington.

Collections promptly made.

These Banks are for the Colored people.

The Deposits are now \$1,250,000.

D. L. EATON, Actuary. J. W. ALVORD, Pres't.

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Sterling Exchange, Gold and Silver, Bank Notes, State, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, &c., bought and sold on commission.

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J. L. LEVY,

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Exchange Dealer,

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NEW ORLEANS.

General Partner. J. L. LEVY.

Partner in Commandment. E. J. HART.

Collections made on all points.

Western Bankers.

GILMORE, DUNLAP & Co.,

108 & 110 West Fourth Street.

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Dealers in GOLD, SILVER and all kinds of

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

COLLECTIONS MADE at all accessible

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Do a General Banking, Collection, and Exchange

Business.

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ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

Buy and Sell Exchange on all the principal cities of the United States and Canada. Also

Drafts on London and Paris for Sale.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE

OF MISSOURI.

in St. Louis.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

Capital paid in\$3,410,300

This Bank, having reorganized as a National Bank is now prepared to do a general banking business.

Government Securities, Coin, Gold Dust and Bullion bought and sold at current rates. Special attention given to collections throughout the West

JAMES H. BRITTON, Pres. CHAS. K. DICKSON

EDWARD P. CURTIS Cashier

Sam'l A. Gaylord & Co.,

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SAINT LOUIS, MO.

W. M. F. HEWSON,

STOCK BROKER,

Office No. 21 West Third Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Refer to: All Cincinnati Banks, and Messrs. LOCKWOOD & Co., New York.

MORTON, GALT & Co.,

BANKERS,

150 West Main Street, Louisville, Ky., dealers in

Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Government Bonds and all Local Securities. Give prompt attention to

collections and orders for investment of funds.

S. McCLEAN & Co.,

BANKER.

PITTSBURGH PA.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK,

TITUSVILLE, PENN.,

Capital - - - - - \$200,000

Deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Circulation and Deposits 500,000.

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J. M. WEITH, GEO. ARENTS

J. M. Weith & Arents,

Late J. M. Weith & Co.,

DEALERS IN SOUTHERN AND MIS-

CELLANEOUS SECURITIES,

No. NEW STREET.

Loans Negotiated.

Lounsbery & Fanshawe,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

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Government Securities.

Gold and Foreign Exchange.

MICHAEL P. LOUNSBERRY, WILLIAM S. FANSHAW

Miscellaneous.**BANKING HOUSE OF
LUTHER KOUNTZE,**
52 Wall Street, New York.

Deposits received from Banks and Individuals, subject to check at sight, and interest allowed thereon at FOUR PER CENT per annum.
Collections made throughout the United States, the British Provinces and Europe.
Governments Securities bought and sold.

H. C. HARDY & SON,

No. 4 Wall Street, New York.

Execute orders at the New York Stock, Government and Gold Exchanges, in person, and transact a General Banking, Exchange, and Brokerage Business.

**MUNROE & Co.,
AMERICAN BANKERS.**
NO. 1 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,**JOHN MUNROE & Co.,**

NO. 3 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travellers in all parts of Europe, etc., etc. Exchange on Paris.

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BANKERS.**

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Sight and Time Bills on LONDON, LIVERPOOL, EDINBURGH and DUBLIN, PARIS, BREMEN, HAMBURG, BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN, VIENNA, etc.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
COLLECTIONS made in all parts of Europe.

**White, DeFreitas &
Rathborne,**

Bankers and Brokers, 17 Broad St.

Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds, bought and sold exclusively on Commission at the New York Stock Exchange.
Interest allowed on Deposits.
Refer to WM. H. COX, Esq., Cashier Mechanics National Bank.

**LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAV-
ELLERS.**

EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PARIS.

SIGHT DRAFTS ON EDINBURGH & GLASGOW
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD
AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

James G. King's Sons,
54 William Street.**EXTRA QUALITIES OF
AMERICAN & FOREIGN
BAR IRON,**Including all the usual sizes and shapes of **ULSTER IRON.**

In lots to suit purchasers,
EGLESTON BROTHERS & CO.,
Successors to Egleston, Battell & Co.,
106 SOUTH STREET, NEW YORK.

Norway and Swedes Iron**WM. JE SOP & SONS,**

Importers of Norway & Swedes Iron, including U.B., A.B., S.F., and other brands, which they offer for sale at 91 and 93 John Street, New York and 133 and 135 Federal Street, Boston.
They have also in stock their usual supply of every description of bar and Sheet Steel.

SCHUMANN & LATHAM,

Manufacturing Stationers,

18 DEY STREET, NEAR BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

F. C. SCHUMANN, P. W. LATHAM.
Proprietors and Manufacturers of
The Celebrated Eureka Self Binder.

Insurance.**Fire Insurance Agency,**
NO. 62 WALL STREET.
NEW YORK.**Etna Insurance Comp'y,**
HARTFORD, CONN.

Cash Capital.....\$3,000,000 00
Assets.....\$5,150,931 71

SPRINGFIELD**FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO.,**
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Cash Capital.....\$500,000 00
Assets.....\$901,687 11

Providence Washington**INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.**

Cash Capital.....\$200,000 00
Assets.....\$392,425 52

AMERICAN**INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.**

Cash Capital.....\$200,000 00
Assets.....\$324,345 60

JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Agent.**FIRE INSURANCE.****North American Fire
Insurance Co.,**

OFFICE 114 BROADWAY,

BRANCH OFFICE 9 COOPER INSTITUTE THIRD AVENUE.

INCORPORATED 1823.

Cash Capital.....\$500,000 00

Surplus.....245,911 93

Cash Capital and Surplus, July 1st, 1868, \$745,911 93.

Insures Property against Loss or Damage by Fire at the usual rates.
Policies issued and Losses paid at the office of the Company, or at its various Agencies in the principal cities in the United States.

JAMES W. OTIS, President.

R. W. BLEECKER, Vice Pres.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

J. GRISWOLD, General Agent.

Queen Fire Insurance Co

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....\$2,000,000 Stg.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....1,800,225
PAID UP CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.....\$1,432,840

Special Fund of \$200,000

Deposited in the Insurance Department at Albany.

UNITED STATES BRANCH, No. 117 BROADWAY, N. Y.

GEORGE ADLARD, Manager

WILLIAM H. ROSS, Secretary.

**THE
NORTH BRITISH
AND
Mercantile Insurance Co**
OF
LONDON AND EDINBURGH.PAID UP CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATED FUND
\$14,044,635 31 IN GOLD.

UNITED STATES BRANCH OFFICE,

50 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK & A.

EZRA WHITE, Associate Manager

T. C. ALLYN, Assistant Manager.

CHAS. E. WHITE, Assistant Manager.

HARTFORD**FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HARTFORD, CONN.**

Capital and Surplus \$2,000,000.

Geo. M. COIT, Sec'y. Geo. L. CHASE, Pres't

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Capital and Surplus \$1,400,000.

D. W. C. SKILTON, Sec'y. H. KELLOGG, Pres.

Losses promptly adjusted by the Agents here, and paid in current money.

WHITE ALLYN & CO., Agents,

NO. 50 WILLIAM STREET.

Insurance**OFFICE OF THE
ATLANTIC****Mutual Insurance Co.,**

NEW YORK, JANUARY 26, 1869.

The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1868:

Premiums received on Marine Risks,
from 1st January, 1868, to 31st Dec., 1868.....\$6,782,969 82

Premiums on Policies not marked off
1st January, 1868.....2,563,009 34

Total amount of marine premiums.....\$9,345,979 11

No policies have been issued upon life risks; nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1868, to 31st December, 1868.....\$6,807,970 22

Losses paid during the same period.....\$3,081,080 49

Reports of premiums and expenses.....\$1,383,290 61

The Company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New York stock, city bank and other stock.....\$7,507,426 28

Loans secured by stocks and otherwise.....2,914,100 00

Real estate and bonds and mortgages.....210,000 00

Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at.....290,530 03

Premium notes and bills receivable.....2,958,367 58

Cash in bank.....403,548 66

Total amount of assets.....\$13,660,851 38

Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof or their legal representatives on and after Tuesday the Second of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1865 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the Second of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

A Dividend of Forty Per Cent is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December 1868, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the Sixth of April next.

By order of the Board,

J. H. CHAPMAN,

Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

J. D. Jones, Joseph Galliard, Jr.

Charles Dennis, C. A. Hand,

W. H. H. Moore, James Low,

Henry Colt, B. J. Howland,

Wm. C. Pickersgill, Benj. Babcock,

Lewis Curtis, Robert B. Minturn,

Charles H. Russell, Gordon W. Burnham,

Lowell Holbrook, Frederick Channoy,

R. Warren Weston, R. L. Taylor,

Royal Phelps, Geo. S. Stephenson,

Caleb Barstow, William H. Webb,

A. P. Pillot, Paul Spofford,

William E. Dodge, Sheppard Gandy,

David Lane, Francis Skiddy,

James Bryco, Charles P. Bardett,

Daniel S. Miller, Robert O. Ferguson,

Wm. Sturgis, Samuel G. Ward,

Henry K. Bogert, William E. Burdett,

Dennis Perkins, Samuel L. Mitchell,

James G. De Forest.

JOHN D. JONES, President.**CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.****W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-Pres't.****J. D. HEWLETT, 3d Vice-Pres't.**

PRICES CURRENT.

The Duties on Foreign Imports were published in the CHRONICLE of August 14.

ASHES

Pol. 1st sort. \$100 5 7 3/4 @ 7 1/2
WELSHWAX—
American yellow. \$40 @ 41

BONES

Rio Grande shin. \$ ton. @
BREADSTUFFS—See special report.

BRICKS

Common hard. \$ M 9 00 @
Crotons. 18 00 @ 20 00
Philadelphia front. 40 00 @ 42 00

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Butter—
Creamery pails. 50 @ 55
State Irking, prime. 40 @ 42
State, Irking, choice. 40 @ 42
State, half-Irking, choice. 38 @ 40
State, half-Irking, ordin'y. 37 @ 39
Welsh tubs, ordinary. 29 @ 35
Welsh tubs, prime. 30 @ 32
Western, fair. 26 @ 28
Penn., dairy, prime. 28 @ 30
Penn., dairy, good. 25 @ 27

CHEESE

Factory primo. \$ n 16 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Farm dairies, prime. 16 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Farm dairies, fair. 15 @ 16
Farm dairies, common. 11 1/2 @ 14
Skimmed. 6 @ 8

CANDLES

Refined sperm, city. 50 @ 55
Sperm, patent. \$ n 55 @ 58
Searle. 25 @ 27
Adamantine. 20 @ 21

CEMENT

Rosendale. \$ n 2 00 @

COAL

Newcastle gas, 2,340. 9 00 @
Liverpool gas, 2,340. 12 00 @
Liverpool house canal. 17 00 @ 17 50
Anthracite, \$ ton of 2,000. 8 50 @ 9 50

COCOA

Caracas (bond) (gold) \$ n 14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Maracaibo do do 27 1/2 @ 28 1/2
Guayaquil do do 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
St. Domingo do do

COFFEE—See special report.

COFFEES

Sheathing, new. \$ n @ 32
Bolts. 33 @ 35
Brass. 33 @ 35
Sheathing, &c., old. 20 @ 21
Sheathing, yellow metal. 27 @ 28
Bolts, yellow metal. 27 @ 28
Pig, Chile. 22 @ 23
American ingot. 22 @ 23

CORKS

1st regular, quarts, \$ gro. 55 @ 70
do superfine. 140 @ 170
1st regular, pints. 55 @ 70
Mineral. 55 @ 70
Phial. 12 @ 40

COTTON—See special report.

DRUGS AND DYES

Alcohol, 96 per cent. 2 35 @ 2 40
Alum, Cape. \$ n 17 @ 19
Alum, Scotland. 17 @ 19
Alum. 17 @ 19
Annato, good to prime. 50 @ 55
Antimony, reg. of gold. 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Argol, crude. 26 @ 28
Argol, refined. 26 @ 28
Arsenic, powdered. 2 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Assafetida. 45 @ 47 1/2
Balsam capivi. 50 @ 55
Balsam Peru. 3 50 @ 4 50
Bark petyou. 45 @ 50
Berries, Persian. 8 75 @ 11
Bl. carb. soda, N. cast. 8 75 @ 11
Bl. chromate potash. 3 1/2 @ 4
Borax, refined. 3 1/2 @ 4
Brimstone, cru. W. 10 @ 15
Brimstone, Am. roll. 3 1/2 @ 4
Camphor, crude (in bond). 21 @ 23
Camphor, refined. 21 @ 23
Cantharides. 1 1/2 @ 1 50
Carb. ammoniac. 3 25 @ 3 50
Cardamom, Malabar. 3 25 @ 3 50
Castor oil. 33 @ 35
Chamomile flowers. \$ n 22 @ 25
Chlorate potash. 30 @ 31
Caustic soda. 30 @ 31
Caraway seed. 17 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Coriander seed. 12 @ 13
Cochineal, Hondur. 30 @ 35
Cochineal, Mexican. 30 @ 35
Coppers, American. 1 1/2 @ 2
Cream tartar, per. gold. 30 @ 35
Cuba, East India. 28 @ 30
Cutch. 6 @ 6 1/2
Epsom salts. 4 @ 4
Eriact logwood. 10 @ 14
Fennel seed. 30 @ 35
Flowers, benzoin. 30 @ 35
Gambier. 8 1/2 @ 9
Gamboge. 1 1/2 @ 1 50
Ginseng, West. 70 @ 75
Ginseng, Southern. 30 @ 35
Gum Arabic, picked. 50 @ 55
Gum Arabic, sorts. 29 @ 30 1/2
Gum benzoin. 70 @ 75
Gum kowie. 38 @ 39
Gum gadda. 40 @ 45
Gum damar. 40 @ 45
Gum myrrh, East India. 55 @ 60
Gum Senegal. 55 @ 60
Gum tragacanth, sorts. 65 @ 70
Gum tragacanth. 65 @ 70
Hyd. potash, Fr. and Eng. 3 50 @ 3 70
Iodine, resublim. 3 50 @ 3 70
Ipecacuanha, Brazil. 3 50 @ 3 70
Jalap, in bond. 80 @ 85
Lac dye. 30 @ 35
Licorice paste, Calcutta. 30 @ 35
Licorice paste, Sicily. 30 @ 35
Licorice paste, Sp. solid. 30 @ 35
Licorice paste, Greek. 31 @ 35
Madder, Dutch. 11 @ 12 1/2
Madder, Fr. & Eng. 11 @ 12 1/2
Manna, large flake. 3 00 @ 3 50
Manna, small flake. 3 00 @ 3 50
Mustard seed, Cal. 9 @ 14
Mustard seed, Tripoli. 9 @ 14
Nutmeg, blue, Aleppo. 2 1/2 @ 3
Oil cassia. 8 00 @ 8 50
Oil bergamot. 6 7 1/2 @ 6 12 1/2

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